



**A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades**  
and of  
**British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.**  
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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#### THE VALUE OF A REFERENCE BOOK.

NOWADAYS business men have so many details in connection with their trades to remember that a trustworthy reference book is an absolute necessity. That is why *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* has always been so popular in the British drug-trade the world over. It was the first of its kind, and it is still by far the most comprehensive and valuable. It tells the retailer, the exporter, the wholesaler, the manufacturer, just what he wants to know. It puts the buyer and seller in direct and immediate touch, and thus facilitates business for both. The *Diary* for 1914 is already in course of preparation, and the Publisher is booking advertising space. All information regarding available space, and assistance in drawing up suitable announcements, given by The Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

#### SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

#### Articles and Communications.

Some notes on the cultivation and collection of pyrethrum flowers are given on p. 34.

The fifth of the series of articles on the business side of pharmacy deals with commercial developments (p. 34).

Major Norton contends that the British public are not aware of the many merits of eucalyptus oil as a household remedy (p. 61).

The subject of the scarcity of assistants and the modification of the Preliminary examination has brought us several more letters (p. 61).

We advise caution in dealing in the pharmacy with the numerous kinds of tuberculin, and we give information which will be found useful in guiding the choice of doctors (p. 51).

The question as to the legal position in regard to the payment during illness of assistants, who are also receiving sickness benefit as insured persons, is the subject of letters on p. 61.

A new electrical treatment for lead-poisoning, which has been devised by a pharmacist, promises to be of great importance in several industries, both as prophylactic and curative. It is described on p. 49.

This is the time of the year when many Continental pharmacists advertise in the *Coloured Supplement* for English assistants. Those who are thinking of a season abroad will find of interest the article on Continental Situations on p. 55.

It is not generally known that belladonna, digitalis, henbane, ipecacuanha, and jalap grow readily in India. Mr. David Hooper and Mr. Puran Singh have issued reports on the cultivation of drugs in India, which bring out new facts (p. 50).

"Xrayser II." gives further information regarding the origin of diachylon. He thinks that the regulations governing the sale of mineral acids should be made more stringent. The questions of the supply of proprietary medicines for insured persons is also dealt with (p. 47).

In this number several items deal with Holland. We review the scientific achievements of that country on p. 48. An account is given on p. 54 of the very interesting Medico-Pharmaceutical Exhibition at Amsterdam, and "Xrayser II." gives some recollections of The Hague on p. 47.

#### News of the Week.

The result of the prescription problem is given on p. 40. A new pharmacy law has been introduced in Bavaria (p. 40).

The annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society is being held in London (p. 36).

"Imitation Carlsbad Salts" is the title to be used on the artificial salts imported into Australia (p. 39).

An optician who prescribed for a sick child has been told by the Croydon Coroner that he has sailed very near the wind (p. 37).

Portraits are given on p. 39 of the new President of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society, and also of Mr. W. H. Cross, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

An agreement restricting the importation of opium in Macao and Hong-Kong has been signed by the British and Portuguese Governments (p. 35).

National Health Insurance matters dealt with this week include an abstract from the evidence of the chemists who were examined by the Committee which inquired into the administration of Medical Benefit in the Scottish Highlands (p. 52). A correspondence which a Blackpool doctor has had with the local Insurance Committee is given on p. 53.

#### Trade and Market Matters.

Numerous price alterations have occurred on the markets, the chief being a 20-per-cent. advance in crude iodine, all preparations following; excited markets have prevailed in cream of tartar, tartaric and citric acids, all being dearer. Balsam tolu, hydrastis, and H.G.H. peppermint have also advanced. Chamomiles, Sudan acacia, jaborandi, and white pepper are firmer. Menthol (to arrive) and damiana tend easier. Senega, Calabar beans, cloves, condurango, insect-flowers, and linseed oil have declined. In spite of the holiday season, business has improved (p. 57).

## Pyrethrum Flowers.

SOME valuable first-hand information regarding Dalmatian and Montenegrin insect flowers and powder has been furnished by Messrs. Juttner and Siedler in a report of their investigations on behalf of the firm of J. D. Riedel, of Berlin. In Dalmatia the plants from which the flowers are taken are becoming rather rare, partly as a consequence of the predatory habits of the Dalmatians. Culture must therefore be resorted to, but it is crude, and consists merely of sprinkling the localities where the plants grow with fragments of crushed ripe heads. The producers, who deliver in amounts of a few kilos., do not exercise care in selecting open or closed flowers, and sorting has to be done afterwards by the dealers. Adulteration is largely practised in some districts. At Spalato large quantities of dried and ground stems were seen. This place is an important centre of the insect-powder industry. Chrome yellow is stated to be used to colour the powdered stems to the yellow shade of the powdered insect-flowers. Pepper is also said to be sometimes used to intensify the odour. Montenegrin flowers usually consist of half flowers and half stems. The stems are purposely gathered as the flowers are being plucked, so that a genuine powder cannot be produced by the Montenegrin method of harvesting. The best qualities of flowers still come from the small islands of the Adriatic. The experiences gained by Messrs. Juttner and Siedler show that the greatest care should be exercised in obtaining supplies of insect-powder from Dalmatia and Montenegro. The principal means of ensuring genuine quality is by appearance, smell, and taste. They agree with other authorities that the best chemical criterion of excellence is the petroleum-ether extract, which should amount to at least 4 per cent. Microscopic examination is important as a means of estimating the relative amount of added stems. A "physiological" test of strength can also be made by noting the time required for killing any suitable insect when kept in contact with a weighed portion of the powder under a funnel.

Professor E. Heckel, director of the Colonial Museum at Marseilles, has also written a report dealing with the culture of insect-flowers in the South of France. He gives the results of his experimental cultivation in various parts of Provence, and although he was able to obtain a plentiful crop, of quality equal to that of Dalmatian flowers, the cost of the cultivation and the plucking did not make the industry profitable to the peasants.

Mr. J. S. Slaus-Kantschieder, director of the Agricultural College at Spalato, Dalmatia, has also reported on the industry. He finds that this species of *Chrysanthemum* is grown in permanent and temporary plantations, the former principally in the neighbourhood of Sebenico, Trau, and the island of Lesina, while temporary plantations are found in many parts of Dalmatia, in vineyards and under olive-trees. Sowing usually takes place at the end of March, and by autumn the plants should be from 10 to 12 cm. high. In the following spring they are transplanted into prepared ground, only chalky or marly slopes being well adapted for cultivation. The flowers appear about the end of May, the maximum amount of bloom being yielded in the third year. Picking commences shortly afterwards in dry weather, when the flowers are just about to open, and it is stated that an adult can pick from 1,500 to 2,500 flower-heads per day. The flower-heads are dried in the shade on linen mats and turned three or four times a day. The annual production in Dalmatia during the last five years fluctuated between 7,000 and 10,000 quintals (q.=220 lb.). The lowest price recorded was 45 kr. per quintal in 1883, and the highest 460 kr. The chief grinding mills are situated at Sebenico, these being driven by electric power from the Krka Falls. In the Trieste district there are ten mills, and it is stated that most of the sophistication takes place at this port.

## The Business Side.

*A series of short articles by "Observer" on what chemists do and don't do (especially the latter) to attract and keep business.*

### V. The Commercial Chemist.

THERE does not appear to be enough scope in pure pharmacy, except in comparatively few cases, to produce more than a meagre income; it is essential, therefore, that we cultivate the commercial side of our calling if we are desirous of increasing our competence. In short, we must be business men and recognise business methods. Do not let us wrap ourselves about with a mantle of professionalism; the buying public do not want it, and if we add to our dignity—which is questionable—we do it at the expense of our pockets. There is no more honourable calling than commerce, and at the most we can be but quasi-professional.

Every person who passes our shop is a potential customer; there is a possibility to place something we sell in every home in our district. What are we doing to attract custom to our pharmacies? There are certain goods the public want, and there are goods we can teach them to want. Among the former are medicines, infants' foods, and the host of proprietary preparations, soaps, perfumes—a thousand things. We stock them, but we meet only a small proportion of the demand; much of it goes elsewhere. I submit that not only should we supply the demand but enlarge it; it is but taking the lines of least resistance. Let us teach the public that we are open for business and anxious for it.

In certain districts, a nicely got-up handbill distributed twice a year—spring and autumn—in selected roads, dealing entirely with our business on general lines, answers well. It should be short, well set out, well printed, and stamped with an individuality, and its object is, by frequent repetition, to impress the fact that medicines, proprietaries, and chemists' goods generally, are obtainable at this particular pharmacy at reasonable prices and with a modern service. State what facilities you offer, how you can serve your public better than they are now served. You are on the telephone; you have frequent deliveries. Use every effort to show why the daily requirements of the home, so far as they affect a chemist, are better met at your shop than at the stores, the grocer, or the oilman.

Having brought your business, and the facilities you offer, prominently before prospective customers in a general sense, do so in a more individual manner. Three or four letters written each day and sent to tardy customers takes up little time and is inexpensive, delivery being made by messenger; and a home-made card-index serves to preserve a record and enable you to follow up if required. Good results are sure to accrue. The letters should be individual, carefully written, and reflecting your business policy. They are most productive, and, being local, are almost certain to elicit a reply. Your reason for this aggressive advertising is that scarcely a day passes in any well-ordered home without something a chemist can supply being needed. In a good suburban district there are usually 2,000 to 3,000 houses rented by persons with an income of 200l. a year and upwards, all prospective customers, and a 10 per cent. yield to your efforts amply repays for time and trouble.

An example: In the salad season, a nicely worded letter on the importance of pure unadulterated olive oil, its characteristics, price, etc., and containing an offer to supply a recipe for making salad dressing to all purchasers of the oil. The dressing should be made with French vinegar; and if you sell the oil, why not the vinegar too? The effects of such a letter are cumulative, the sales of next year will show an increase over this. Another example: In some houses a dozen tablets of soap are used per month. Offer to supply toilet soap stamped with the name of the purchaser and to supply the necessary die free on orders of six dozen. You retain the die, and repeat orders will come if you send a reminder at the proper time.

Examples could be multiplied, and doubtless much better ones will occur to you; the point is that you should not wait for your customers to come in, you should try to draw them. To every one who comes in voluntarily a dozen may be influenced to come. Each chemist can utilise his own individual experience and use his own personality in the fascinating art of "reaching out for business." It is impossible in a short article to do other than merely outline the methods which should be employed to add to the number of our customers and the volume of our business. We should study the possibilities of almost every line we sell; consider how to introduce them to a section of the public who do not now come to us, or even be aware that they need them. Hundreds of articles we stock lend themselves to this kind of treatment—toilet brush-ware, soaps, hot-water bottles, chest-protectors, flesh gloves, paper handkerchiefs, toilet-paper, cosmetics, perfumery, mineral waters, disinfectants, dietetic articles, methylated spirit, spirit kettles, cements, etc. The better the article is known the easier it is to make sales.

In a house in which the domestic expenditure runs to 3*l.* a week I calculate 10*s.* to 12*s.* a week is spent on goods a chemist can properly supply, the bulk of which goes to a grocer or an oilman. If by advertising such common every-day lines you secure only a fifth from fifty houses, your takings are increased by 5*l.* a week. I am not advocating expensive advertising schemes. Circulars, handbills, showcards, personal letters, etc., are cheap and effective, but they should be backed by taking displays both in the pharmacy and in the window. The atmosphere of the shop should be one of business; the articles being specially pushed should be well displayed and ticketed. Each member of the shop staff should know the reason for the push and should be furnished with good selling points and taught how to bring them forward. Care should be taken to be individual in your methods: the note to be struck in the advertising, in the display, and in general method is that you have something to offer which is not generally obtainable. For instance, you state that the toilet-rolls you sell contain a certain number of sheets, the cloudy ammonia is put up in amber bottles with special corks, etc., etc.

These ideas are excellently carried out by the proprietors of a well-known London store; in all their advertising there is something to take hold of, something that makes one think that it is only at that shop where articles with such good points are sold.



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[Historical Medical Museum.

XVIII-CENTURY WOODEN CONTAINERS FOR SEEDS AND DRY SUBSTANCES, FROM AN OLD PHARMACY.

**WEST INDIAN SANDALWOOD.**—Along with other forest-trees, sandalwood is being planted on the Trinidad Government reservations. A large quantity of seed was recently received from the East, and sowings by the Forest Department have taken place. It is thought that local climatic and soil conditions are ideal for the growing of sandalwood, and, with the good market prices, it is hoped that a valuable product will be added to the exports of the colony.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the item of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

The half-yearly meeting of the Chemists' Dental Society will be held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on September 4, at 5 p.m.

The death of an eleven-months-old child at Blackpool was due to suffocation caused by swallowing the teat of a feeding-bottle. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned at the inquest held last week.

A strike of Nottingham surgical hosiery hands, which began on August 23, was settled during the week-end, the employers deciding to agree to the men's terms, which practically represent an increase of 10 per cent. Three firms, employing sixty-five men, are still involved in the dispute.

Paragraphs are appearing in many of the London daily papers regarding the scarcity of chemists' assistants, and the difficulty in filling vacant positions by advertising. The writers are not apparently acquainted with the drug-trade, or they would have known that *The Coloured Supplement* of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is the recognised place for all advertisements of this nature.

About 150 of the staff and employés of Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, were entertained, on August 23, at "The Crofts," Hepscott, Morpeth, the residence of Mr. T. Simpson, to celebrate the coming of age of his eldest son, Mr. T. Munro Simpson. During the proceedings Mr. T. M. Simpson was presented with an inscribed gold watch.

The Wandsworth Guardians on August 21 discussed a resolution that the Local Government Board be asked to sanction an expenditure of at least 1,000*l.* on radium for St. John's Hill Infirmary. The Chairman suggested that the better course would be to ask the Board to place the whole of the radium treatment for London in the hands of a central authority, such as the Metropolitan Asylums Board. It was decided not to take action at present.

### Opium Agreement.

An agreement was signed on June 14 between the United Kingdom and Portugal for the regulation of the opium monopolies in the colonies of Hong-Kong and Macao. This has now been published (Cd. 7052). The Macao opium-farmer, by this agreement, is permitted to import not more than 260 chests of opium per annum for home consumption, and the Hong-Kong opium-farmer may import 540 chests per annum. The farmers of Macao and Hong-Kong will be permitted also to import per annum respectively 240 and 120 chests of raw opium exclusively destined for exportation to countries which have not prohibited at present, or which shall not prohibit hereafter, such imports of opium. The agreement is for ten years, with the option of termination by either party on giving twelve months' notice.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

In Greenwich last year forty-seven drug samples were examined. All were found to be genuine.

Ninety-six samples of drugs were analysed in the Borough of Woolwich during the past year, all of which were genuine.

The Bridgwater Town Council has appointed Mr. H. F. Barke, B.Sc., F.I.C., of Bristol, as public analyst for the borough, in succession to Mr. F. W. Stoddart, F.I.C., resigned.

The Hackney medical officer, in his annual report, states that nine samples of arrowroot, ten of olive oil, three of paregoric, six of camphorated oil, and three of compound liquorice-powder were examined during the past year. All of these were genuine except two samples of camphorated oil, which were 7.69 per cent. and 6.53 per cent. deficient in camphor.

In the City of London last year forty-six samples of drugs were purchased and certified by the public analyst

as genuine. Twenty-five samples of olive oil were also examined, and one of five informal samples was found to be adulterated with arachis oil. A subsequent formal sample also contained 50 per cent. of arachis oil, but on prosecution the defendant was acquitted on proving a warranty. As the time-limit had expired at the hearing of the summons, proceedings could not be instituted against the giver of the warranty.

#### Photographic Exhibition.

The fifty-eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain opened at the Gallery of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S.W., on August 25. Pictorial portraits undoubtedly form a feature of the 800 exhibits, the artistic and rich effects of bromoil and oil pigment being especially noteworthy. There is also ample evidence of the plasticity which modern bromide papers afford, the chalk effect of No. 151, snow-laden pine-trees, and the silver effect of No. 129, Silver Morning, being magnificent. There are also some fine examples of toned bromides, No. 567, a multitoned bromide of apple-blossom, closely approaching the natural bloom. There are some beautiful colour transparencies, a fine one of Hampton Court Palace being some 18 in. by 6 in. No. 430, an autochrome of a lavender distillery in the Alpes Maritimes, curiously enough has a prevailing bluish tint resembling that of lavender. Among the more scientific exhibits are some fine photographs illustrating the difference between monochrome photographs taken on ordinary and on screened chromatic plates. Wratten & Wainwright, Ltd., have a series of photographs showing this well, while in some photomicrographs on Ilford chromatic plates the result of differential staining of the corpuscular elements of human blood is distinctly brought out. Some photographs of the micro-chemical analysis of colloids as applied to jams are shown by Mr. Ernest Marriage. The difference in the deposits of lead iodide under the test conditions is distinctly marked, and appear to be well adapted for detecting the addition of "improvers" such as apple-jelly and agar-agar. Those interested in optics will find a splendid series of photomicrographs by Mr. J. T. Holder, illustrating the histology of the optic nerve of sheep. Mr. Pierre Goby shows examples of photographs taken with soft x-rays from a tube fitted with a lithium glass window, which shows the structure of soft tissues. The exhibition remains open until October 14.

#### Contracts.

Welshpool Town Council.—Mr. W. Bishop, chemist, Welshpool, for disinfectants.

Cheadle Guardians.—Mr. G. G. Marshall, Ph.C., Cheadle, for drugs, etc., for the infirmary.

#### Shops Act.

The Aldershot Urban Council had before it on August 20 a report from the Shops Act inspector to the effect that four women had been in the town selling Zam-Buk soap and powder from house to house after 1 p.m. on the early-closing day. A discussion ensued as to whether a prosecution should be instituted, but the Council decided to write to the firm at Leeds employing the women, requesting an explanation.

#### Poplar Dispensing Appointment.

The decision of the Local Government Board with reference to the recent inquiry at Poplar in connection with the appointment of Miss Edith Mary Barrett as dispenser to the Poplar Guardians (*C. & D.*, August 2, index folio 202) was made known on August 27 at a meeting of the Poplar Board of Guardians. The Local Government Board, in the course of a letter which was addressed to Dr. J. D. Hendry, and a copy of which was sent to the Board of Guardians, state that Mr. Oxley, in his report to the Board, finds that the charges made against Dr. Hendry by Messrs. Adams and Munings are substantially true. In the circumstances the Board regret that they have no alternative but to request his resignation as district medical officer. The Guardians, without comment, referred the letters to the General Purposes Committee.

#### Guardians and Quinine Surcharge.

The Wigan Guardians had before them at their last meeting an objection from the Government auditor to district medical officers charging for quinine and cod-liver oil as extras under their contracts. The auditor expressed the opinion that these articles should be obtained from local chemists. It was pointed out by the medical officer that quinine was usually included in prescriptions containing other drugs; while Dr. Benson, a Guardian, said quinine had to be dispensed in doses as the case necessitated, therefore talking about going to a chemist with an order was absolute nonsense. Mr. J. Taylor said it was the opinion of the Visiting Committee that cod-liver oil only should be supplied by tradesmen, and that quinine ought to be dispensed by a doctor. This view was adopted by the Board, and it was decided to communicate the decision to the auditor.

#### Holiday Dispensing.

The Sculcoates Guardians have decided to grant the request of Mr. W. B. Kenny, dispenser, to take his annual holiday from September 1 to September 15, Mr. W. Rose undertaking his duties at 50s. a week.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the united parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, London, on August 26, the clerk reported that he had engaged the services of Mr. G. W. Lindsay, pharmacist, of 57 Crofton Road, Camberwell, to act as dispenser during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Hackett, and that Miss Edith Elms, Ph.C., had entered on her duties as dispenser at the Cleveland Street Infirmary.

#### Fires.

Fire destroyed a warehouse at the rear of the shop of Messrs. Ralph & Clarke, chemists, 3 High Town, Hereford, last week. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. The damage is partly covered by insurance.

A light having been thrown from the street caused an outbreak of fire on August 24 in a five-floored building in Long Lane, London, S.E., occupied by Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., and used as workshops and stores. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

#### From Various Courts.

At Bloomsbury County Court on August 1, Daniel Vahrman, drug-store proprietor, 76 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London, E., was fined 5*l.* and costs for infringing Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, by selling a poison—viz., "lysol."

At Wigan on August 22, Arthur O'Donnell was committed for trial on a charge of stealing from an outside showcase three sets of artificial teeth, value 5*l.*, the property of Mr. Thomas M. Cook, chemist and druggist, of 49 Market Street, Hindley, Lancs.

At Portmadoc recently, a young fitter, aged nineteen, was bound over on a charge of having repeatedly broken into the lock up shop of Mr. W. E. Morris, chemist, 3 High Street, Portmadoc, and stealing a kodak camera and other goods. Mr. Morris, it appeared, used to go out through the front shop door at night, locking the side door (through which accused gained admittance), but leaving the key in the lock.

At Bath on August 22, Cissie Horsenail (30), *alias* Gertrude Styles, herbalist, 37 Monmouth Street, was committed for trial for supplying noxious drugs contrary to Section 59 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861. The evidence showed that prisoner supplied a female police-agent with pills costing 10*s.* 6*d.* on one occasion, and capsules, for which 2*l.* 2*s.* was charged, on another occasion, ostensibly for use as abortifacients, though accused denied that she supplied them for such a purpose. Bail was granted in three sureties of 25*l.* each.

The Clerkenwell Coroner conducted an inquiry on August 22 into the death of Emanuel Goldberg (17), packer, lately in the employ of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 143 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. It appeared from the evidence that deceased complained of not feeling well shortly after arriving at his work. He fainted soon

afterwards, and was in a dying condition when a medical man arrived. Dr. Eber Chambers said his *post-mortem* examination revealed no sign whatever of poison having been taken. Death, in his opinion, was due to convulsions owing to the deceased hurrying on his bicycle to his work after a meal, and the action of the heart being in consequence impeded. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

An inquest was held at Croydon, on August 26, on an eight months' old child. Mr. H. Eldridge, a grocer's assistant, said he took the child to "Dr." Sparling, of Northcote-Road, Croydon. There was a red lamp outside and a brass plate with the name "Dr. H. F. Sparling." Witness received advice about the child, a prescription, and a bottle of medicine for himself in continuation of previous treatment. He paid 2s. in the belief that he was obtaining qualified medical attendance. Horatio Franklin Sparling said he was an optician, and not a registered medical practitioner. He treated Eldridge and the baby as described. The Coroner said the prescription was quite a harmless one. Witness said that since the baby's death the name-plate had been altered to "H. F. Sparling." The word "Surgery" was on the lamp, but over the hours of attendance on the window there was a representation of a pair of spectacles. All "this paraphernalia" was due to the fact that a qualified medical man had been in practice there in partnership with witness. Witness shared the profits equally with his partner, but there was no written agreement. With reluctance witness gave the name of Dr. Orr as that of his former partner. Dr. James Morrison Orr, registered medical practitioner, deposed to being called and finding the child dead from convulsions. Witness told the father to go to the Coroner's officer and report the case. Witness explained that the former partnership with Mr. Sparling was more a matter of friendship than actual partnership. Witness had the use of the surgery for his practice. Mr. Sparling was to dispense there, under supervision, and act as surgery attendant, which arrangement was with a view of enabling him to become qualified. Mr. Sparling had perhaps seen a good many patients, but witness had never asked him to do that. The Coroner reminded witness that the General Medical Council had struck many medical men from the Register for employing unqualified assistants, that conduct being regarded as disgraceful. Such conduct was bound to end in the Coroner's court sooner or later. Witness: "I have had no personal or immediate connection with Mr. Sparling since he put up the optical business two years ago." The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, expressing no further opinion. The Coroner, addressing the last two witnesses, said that if they had not gone overboard they had, at any rate, both sailed very near the wind.

#### Athletics and Sports.

A team race between The British Drug Houses and Parke, Davis & Co.'s Swimming Clubs took place at Greenman Street Swimming Baths, Islington, London, N., on August 27. The teams consisted of seven men each, and the race resulted in a win for P., D. & Co.'s swimmers by 7 yards.

The Leicester Pharmacy Cricket Club met Kibworth C.C. on August 21, when a good game ended in a draw. The latter team put up a total of 97 runs. The pharmacists, in reply, scored 83 runs for five wickets, F. Fry (not out) being responsible for 52 of these. For the Pharmacy, H. Chawner took six wickets for 33.

The Aldersgate C.C., which is connected with "The House of Maw," met the Lydford C.C. in the final tie for the cricket championship of the City of London Athletic Association at Lee on August 23. The Aldersgate team went in first, and declared their innings closed at 236 runs for six wickets, Macaine (79 not out), Greenfield (40 not out), Wells (37), and Cross (30) being the chief scorers. The Lydford batsmen were dismissed for 39 runs, Rush, who carried his bat through the innings, scoring 20 of these. Wells took eight wickets for 18 runs for the winners, who thus for the first time gain the senior cricket honour of the City of London.

## IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Brevities.

Mr. J. O'Hanlan Kennedy, L.D.S., who died at Dundalk last week, served an apprenticeship to the drug-trade with Dr. Flood, Dundalk, before taking up dentistry.

Mr. Victor E. Hanna, Ph.C., 70 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, is organising a competition in which a prize of a guinea will be given to those who make the most English words out of the word "Prescription."

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland have approved of the appointment of Mr. John McBirney, Ph.C., M.R.V.S., Rathfriland, co. Down, as examiner in pharmaceutical and general chemistry for the Pharmaceutical Society. (See *C. & D.*, July 12, index folio 57.)

A telegram was received in Londonderry on August 23 announcing the death, in Switzerland, of Gerald Frizell, the sixteen-year-old son of Dr. Frizell (Messrs. W. A. Frizell & Co., chemists, Waterloo Place). Deceased met his death near Neuchâtel as the result of an accident.

#### Dispensing Statistics.

The Finance Committee of the Belfast Board of Guardians met last week to consider the question of granting a bonus of 10% to Mr. John D. Hamilton, Ph.C., dispenser at the Templemore Avenue Dispensary, for extra services rendered during the period that an additional dispensary medical officer was employed in Urban No. 12 Dispensary District. Mr. Hamilton pointed out that in 1905 the number of prescriptions dispensed was 37,569, and for 1912 the number was 78,846. The committee decided to request Mr. Hamilton to furnish a return showing the number of prescriptions dealt with by him from October 1912 until April 1913, since there had been employed an additional medical officer, and that each of the other compounders furnish similar returns.

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Aberdeen.

Permission was recently sought at Aberdeen Dean of Guild Court by Mr. A. W. Shiras, chemist and druggist, to erect two shops at Powis Terrace, Aberdeen, and the necessary sanction was given.

A general meeting of the Aberdeen Pharmacy Football Club was held on August 21, Mr. Thomas Milne presiding. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports showed that the club's financial basis is sound, and that it had had a very satisfactory first season. The following honorary members and office-bearers were elected for the ensuing season: *Hon. President*, Mr. Andrew Craig; *Hon. Vice-President*, Mr. Thomas Milne; *President*, Mr. A. W. H. Marr; *Vice-President*, Mr. J. Taylor; *Captain*, Mr. J. Taylor; *Vice-Captain*, Mr. R. Fraser; *Secretary*, Mr. A. M. McMannes, 37 Bedford Place; *Treasurer*, Mr. Reekie.

#### Edinburgh.

Dr. Charles James Mitchell, M.B., C.M., D.Sc. (Edin.), who died recently at Johannesburg, at the age of forty-two, was a brother of Mr. J. B. Mitchell, chemist and druggist, who acquired the late Mr. David McLaren's business at 38 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh. Dr. Mitchell was Government Pathologist and Bacteriologist at Johannesburg. He leaves a widow and five children.

Chemists in some parts of Scotland have also been troubled with the nurse problem for a long time, but rather differently from the question of commissions. Too many nurses, who should know better, are in the habit of telling patients that this or that commodity should only cost a few pence from the chemist, whereas the cost price of the article is usually considerably more than the

sum so kindly mentioned. The consequence is that the purchaser often leaves the chemist, fully believing that a gross overcharge is the result of the visit.

#### Glasgow and the West.

The brisk holiday business is now waning, and chemists are getting ready for the oncoming trade in their winter specialities.

Tenders are being invited for the annual supply of drugs, medicines, etc., to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. Offers must be lodged by September 9.

An epidemic of typhus fever broke out in the Calton district in July, and has spread to the Anderston district. There are twenty-eight cases, and three deaths have occurred.

Eastwood Parish School Board have requested chemists to co-operate with them in the formation of a two years' course of study for the Pharmaceutical and Dental Preliminary examinations.

An outbreak of fire on August 25 at the Provan Chemical Works of Messrs. Brotherton & Co., Ltd., Provanmill, Glasgow, was speedily subdued, the damage done being estimated at about 100*l*.

"Oberju" is the latest remedy to be introduced to the Glasgow public. Dundee and Aberdeen have already been bombarded with advertisements relating thereto. A two months' supply at 1*s*. 1½*d*. will surely appeal to the average Glaswegian.

A general meeting of the creditors of MacNaught Bros., chemists, etc., 4 West Blackhall Street, Greenock, and Archibald Hamilton MacNaught, the only known partner, is to be held at Masonic Temple, West Stewart Street, Greenock, on September 2, at twelve o'clock, to elect a new trustee in room of Mr. George Duke Stirling, C.A., Glasgow, deceased.

#### Elsewhere.

From a Fifeshire photographer's window: Go! On!! "The Panel," two for 6*d*.

At a recent meeting of the Dunfermline Co-operative Society mention was made of the success of the Crossgates drug department.

Mr. Charles Young, chemist and druggist, Ann Street, Dundee, who is a well-known breeder of Scotch terriers at his Claymore Kennels, has sold two dogs to a New York lady fancier at a price well over three figures.

Most of the Fifeshire seaside resorts seem to be enjoying a fine holiday harvest at present. Chemists, such as Messrs. Bisset & Gilmour, Burntisland, who manufacture aerated waters, are sending out their products in large quantities.

## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**ARROW-POISONS.**—In Volume IV. of the "Materia Medica Studies at the Paris School of Pharmacy," by Professor Perrot, there is an essay on "Arrow and Ordeal Poisons," which has attracted general attention. The European poisons of the Middle Ages are briefly noted, and it is added no means now exist of judging of their real value. Africa, on the other hand, still presents an interesting field of study; the chapters dealing with strophanthus, strychnine, acocanthera, and animal poisons deserve mention. A detailed account is given of the aconites utilised in Western Asia. M. Perrot studies at some length the ordeal by poison still prevalent in Equatorial Africa. The "m'boundou," or poison used for this purpose, has been identified as *Strychnos Icaja*. To combat successfully this practice is one of the problems of African civilisation.

**THE EXPERT CHEMIST.**—The diploma of chemist-expert (analyst) has been formally created by official decree. It is to be conferred by the Universities after examination by a jury composed of professors and members of the permanent committee instituted by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Provisionally, during the first year, those already exercising the profession of chemist-expert can obtain a diploma on demand if "proposed" by the committee. The diploma simply confers upon its

possessor the right to entitle himself "Expert Chemist-diplomaed by the Government." A syllabus will be drawn up by the above-named committee (in collaboration with the Superior Council of Public Instruction) stating the diplomas or qualifications required from candidates for the preparatory studies leading up to the diploma.

**MICROSCOPY OF "FURS."**—The revelations made during a law-case tried some little time ago in Paris that most of the cheap furs sold under fancy names are nothing more or less than rabbit-skins of different kinds, has been the source of mild merriment in the French papers. The fact is that the animals are now most carefully reared and skilfully "crossed," and their skins so intelligently prepared, that the identification of furs by the simple appearance and texture may occasionally puzzle even experts. The well-known pharmacist, M. Eugène Collin (Hanbury medallist and honorary member of the P.S.G.B.), has been attached for the last two years to what is popularly known as the Paris "Laboratory of Frauds," and has taken up the microscopic study of furs. He has already examined some eighty kinds, noting the details of structure and distinctive characteristics; so that no matter how a skin has been dressed, shorn, dyed, or plucked, it can always be identified.

**PHARMACY IN VERSE.**—M. J. Antoine Chansroux has sung the "Triumph of Science," and his verses, having been recited at a pharmaceutical banquet, deserve some passing mention. Like the author of "Paradise Lost," he commences with Adam and Eve, but, unlike Milton, he prefers rhymed Alexandrines to blank verse. Rapidly passing to modern times, the "Aero" naturally figures in his lines, he extols the triumphs of physical science: Thy hand to Chemistry an altar hath upreared Of marble and gold, where thine immortal name revered Among the demigods, with halos of glory Lives for ever in the Temple of Memory.

Esculapius and Galen, in once sterile fields, Have sowed the seed of knowledge, and the germ yields (Warmed by the sunshine's rays) its flowers and then its fruits, And Humanity relieveth.

Rather boldly, in these days of wars and rumours of wars, the poet foretells how universal knowledge will bring about universal peace, and figures the man of the New Epoch victoriously singing that "Science is the Queen of the World."

**OBLIGATION TO DISPENSE.**—A pauper named Hirpa entered the pharmacy of M. Talobre, of Sainte-Croix, and presented a prescription in the regular official form. M. Talobre handed him the two vials as indicated; but Hirpa complained that they were too small, and that he ought to have received the drug in powder. The pharmacist thereupon refused to execute the prescription. The regular prescription-form issued to indigents bears the notice: "The person receiving relief has the right to choose his own pharmacist among those accepting the tariff." The police court magistrate's view was that no pharmacist could be compelled to execute a prescription, his obligations being limited to the acceptance of the official tariff should he choose to execute it. The case was carried to the Court of Appeal at Saint-Girons. The higher Court laid it down that the pharmacist's duty is to execute prescriptions in general, and that he cannot, "without violating a natural and moral obligation and an imperious philanthropic duty," capriciously refuse to supply a medicament, especially when this refusal may have serious consequences and cause a prejudice of one kind or another to the patient. But having thus laid down the broad ethical rule (to avoid the abuse of its decision as a precedent), the Court looked into the real facts of the case. It discovered (and officially stated in its judgment) that a veritable campaign of defamation (such as is only too common in small French places) was being carried on against M. Talobre, in which Hirpa was a ringleader—in fact, he had been convicted in the local police court for his conduct. His mere presence in the pharmacy was a provocation and want of tact, his manner was another, and his malady being a chronic one, he had in no wise suffered by the refusal. The judgment of the lower Court was therefore confirmed.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

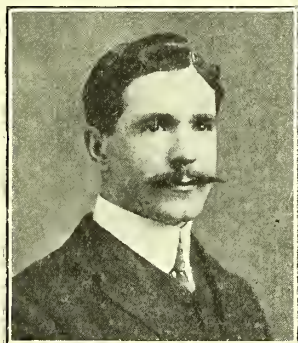
"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

### Natal.

**TRADE-MARK.**—The Veno Drug Co. have applied for registration, under the trade-marks law of Natal, of the well-known front side of their "Lightning Cough Cure" carton.

### Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

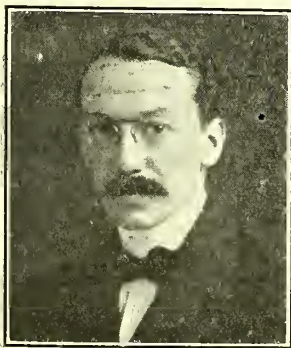
As notified in last week's *C. & D.* (index folio 319), the new President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal is Mr. J. Christie, who, although one of the youngest



MR. J. CHRISTIE.

men elected to the office of President, has already had an interesting and varied career. Mr. Christie was born at Alva, Scotland, and was educated at Paisley, where he served his apprenticeship with the late Dr. James Duncan, after which he went to Messrs. John Jaap & Co., chemists, Buchanan Street, Glasgow. Prior to leaving for South Africa, he was assistant to Mr. H. Stewart, chemist, Paisley. Mr. Christie volunteered for South Africa during the Boer War as a dispenser in the R.A.M.C. After the war he obtained an appointment with Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., Johannesburg, after which he went to Canada, where he entered the employ of Messrs. Colclough & Co., Winnipeg. He has also had varied drug-store experience in the United States, notably in Seattle and San Francisco. Returning to South Africa in 1905, he entered the service of Messrs. Smith, Rive & Co., Johannesburg, qualifying as a chemist and druggist under the Transvaal Pharmacy Board in 1906. Mr. Christie commenced business on his own account in 1907 at Fordsburg, Johannesburg, and has established branches in Langlaagte and Denver. He married, in 1909, Miss Agnes Young, of Gourock, Scotland. Mr. Christie is also a prominent Freemason, being Worshipful Master of the Gordon Lodge No. 804 S. C.

Mr. W. H. Cross, who has accepted the office of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer



MR. W. H. CROSS.

of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal for a third year, passed the Minor examination in 1906. Five years later he went to South Africa to join Messrs. Loewenstein, Adams & Co., Ltd., Johannesburg, of which firm he is retail manager. He also holds the position of lecturer on pharmacy at the Transvaal University College. Mr. Cross has proved an indefatigable official in the dual capacity of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and much of the success of the Society is due to his untiring efforts.

## AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

### The Commonwealth.

**TARIFF DECISIONS.**—Almond oil is used for oiling the leather diaphragms of gas-meters. In order that the oil may be free from duty the following formula has been approved for its denaturation: Almond oil, 1 gal.; neat's-foot oil, 1 quart; powdered blacklead,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.

**COMMERCE ACT REGULATIONS.**—In June 1909 an order was circulated that after January 1 following any salts imported described as "Carlsbad Salts Artificial" must have the word "Artificial" printed in the same type as the words "Carlsbad Salts." The wording was to be "Artificial Carlsbad Salts." On June 18 of this year a further order was issued cancelling the above. It reads as follows:

1. Synthetic mixtures called after geographical names, such as Carlsbad, Vichy, etc., which approximate in their constituents to the original salts from these springs, although they do not come from such, must have such names qualified by the word "Imitation."
2. Where there is not sufficient similarity between the preparations and the salts from the springs, the use of the geographical names is not to be permitted.

### Victoria.

**POISONS SCHEDULE.**—The additions proposed by the Pharmacy Board and submitted to the Governor-in-Council were gazetted on July 9. The first proclamation adds to the Poisons Schedule phosphorus and all preparations and admixtures thereof (except matches); sulphonal and its homologues, whether described as trional, tetronal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation; diethyl barbituric acid, and other alkyl, aryl, or metallic derivative of barbituric acid, whether described as veronal, propional, medinal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation; and all poisonous urethanes and ureides; morphine and its salts; paraldehyde. A second proclamation provides that all these poisons, except phosphorus preparations, shall not be delivered, whether in pursuance of a sale or otherwise, except on the written prescription or order of a duly qualified medical practitioner. This is not to apply to the sale or delivery of liniments, ointments, or other preparations for external use, or as ingredients in veterinary medicines, provided the delivery is in good faith and not in evasion, or attempted evasion, of these regulations. In addition to the poisons named above, this latter regulation applies also to certain poisons previously scheduled: Chloral hydrate and solutions and preparations thereof; cocaine and its salts and all preparations; heroin and its salts.

**SIGHT-TESTING OPTICIANS.**—A rival deputation waited on the Government on June 25 to protest against certain provisions of the Registration of Sight-testing Opticians Bill, to be introduced in the coming Session. The deputation included several doctors. The objection of the doctors was that about 80 per cent. of the diseases of the eye are dependent on errors of refraction, and only a certain proportion of those errors can be corrected without the use of drugs. In the use of these drugs opticians are as incompetent as the oculists are competent, for the oculists have to complete a medical course before they specialise in diseases of the eye. The deputation was not received very sympathetically by the Minister, who pointed out that at present a man could put up "Eye-testing Optician" in his window. The ordinary doctor could describe himself as an oculist. Dr. Kenny remarked: "But he will be found out." Mr. Murray: "Won't the optician be found out?" Dr. Kenny: "Yes, but you are giving him a *cachet*, saying that he is competent. We want him to have medical training." Mr. Murray: "I cannot help smiling at the whole thing, because of the apprehension that Parliament would pass a Bill which would take away some of the protection the public enjoys. I do think 'sight-testing' would be misleading, and I am certain that the opticians will not object to another form under which they can register." He asks the oculists to give recommendations.

## OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

**Mesothorium.**—The Berlin Town Council has decided to pay 1,000*l.* for a loan of mesothorium, to be used in the cancer wards of the municipal hospitals.

**The Forty-second General Meeting** of the Deutscher Apothekerverein is to be held at Kiel from August 26 to 23. Sessions are to be held on the mornings of August 26 and 27, and on the afternoon of the first day there is to be a steamer trip through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Among the subjects contained in the agenda are: Preparatory training and education of pharmacists, German medicine tax, regulation of the pharmacy, State Insurance, relations to wholesale industry, etc. An address will be delivered by Professor Dr. Mannich, of Göttingen, on "Colloids and Colloidal Solutions."

**Pharmacy Law in Bavaria.**—Now that the idea of regulating the exercise of the pharmaceutical profession on a uniform basis throughout the German Empire has been abandoned, it is left to the single States to inaugurate legislation in this direction. By a Royal Decree a new pharmacy statute has been introduced in Bavaria, and this measure shows in many points that modern conditions have been fully appreciated, and to a large extent have guided the Government in framing various provisions of the new statute. No attempt is made to alter existing conditions as regards the status of the old privileged pharmacies, which may, as heretofore, be freely bought and owned by any qualified apotheker. It is the question of concession pharmacies which forms the chief subject of codification. In the first place, as regards the opening of a new pharmacy—which will be a purely personal concession—it is laid down that not only should there be a *clientele* of at least 10,000 inhabitants, but also the question of the solvency of the new business, as well as the possible damage it may cause to the existing pharmacies in its neighbourhood, must be taken into consideration by the authorities before granting the concession. It is stipulated that the new business must have an estimated turnover of at least 500*l.* per annum, assuring the owner a net income not under 125*l.*—viz., the average salary earned by an assistant—so that the proud owner is not to be worse off than when working as such, without the worries and responsibilities of ownership. In places where the turnover does not reach 500*l.*, one or more of the interested parishes may pay a contribution to the owner amounting to four-tenths the amount required to make up the sum of 500*l.* If the neighbouring pharmacies protest against the opening of a new business in their vicinity, they may be called upon to produce their books in support of their assertions, which will be treated as confidential. One provision recognises a goodwill in concessions, a point hitherto left entirely out of consideration. This is to be calculated according to the net profit of the business, and in case of differences will be fixed by a joint commission. Of considerable importance is the innovation compelling each pharmacist to prepare himself all galenic preparations. The Minister of the Interior may exceptionally permit a pharmacist to obtain some of these from another pharmacy in the kingdom of Bavaria; this applies particularly to such preparations as are made from fresh plants which are difficult to obtain, or preparations used only in small quantities, and such which cannot be prepared owing to the want of suitable appliances in the laboratories of small pharmacies. Besides various scientific works bearing on pharmacy—the German Pharmacopoeia, etc.—every owner is required to subscribe to a professional journal. In addition, he must keep certain business books. The authorities are empowered to make arrangements for the Sunday closing in rotation of part of the pharmacies in places with several businesses; this may also be extended to the closing of certain businesses during the night. Owners who work their business alone, or only with an apprentice, may be permitted to absent themselves during certain hours, provided arrangements are made whereby they can be back in the pharmacy within an hour of being required. The smaller businesses may also be permitted to have drugs analysed in other pharmacies or in a State institute. In the case of prescriptions by telephone, the pharmacist must write it down at once, and then read it over to the doctor. But potent drugs may only be prescribed by telephone if the pharmacist is sure that the order is made by a qualified practitioner.

**FRENCH GLYCERIN.**—The exports from Marseilles during 1912 amounted to 6,811 tons, or almost 700 tons more than in 1911, but of this amount only 40 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom.

## PRESCRIPTION PROBLEM.

THE example which we gave in the Coloured Supplement of August 2 of an Insurance prescription has proved too difficult for all but one competitor. One of our subscribers writes:

The script problem is one which no self-respecting chemist would attempt to make up without consulting the prescriber, or unless he was in possession of a code known only to himself and the prescriber.

This is perhaps a justifiable outburst of indignation, but as the prescription is one that was presented for dispensing, and does not involve the use of a code, we offered it to our readers for solution. It reads as follows:

Urisol ... .. g(r) v.  
t.d.s.

xij.

It will be observed that the form in which the urisol is to be sent is not stated, but the chemist who dispensed the script supplied powders. The postcards sent in contained many suggestions as to the drug intended by the prescriber. Veronal was a favourite, and other guesses were:

Quin S.	Soda mint.
Euresol.	Urethane.
Diuret.	Bism. C.
Trional.	Mist. bism.

Four competitors gave the correct drug and directions, but only one deciphered the hieroglyphics in the left-hand corner as indicating the number of powders to be sent. This was Mr. A. E. WIDGERY, 52 The Broadway, Crouch End, London, N., to whom is awarded a copy of "The Art of Dispensing."

The following prescription forms the subject of the next competition. Postcards should be posted not later than September 6. The prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the Editor, and in case of close competition the time of posting will be taken into account:

IN A BRITISH CONSULAR report on German East Africa the following paragraph on spices occurs: Attempts were started on a small scale in 1910 on European plantations in Mafia to introduce the cultivation of cloves into that island. Chillies have been grown with success in Wilhelmsthal. A planter in Bukoba has planted some 100,000 pepper plants. It appears that some difficulty is experienced in obtaining the crop, however, owing to the burning sensation produced when the plant comes in contact with the body.

## LEGAL REPORTS.

### TRADE LAW.

**Ginger-wine.**—At Draperstown Petty Sessions last week, Patrick Bradley was prosecuted for having sold half a pint of ginger-wine containing 0.0925 per cent. of salicylic acid, which the county analyst said was injurious to health. Mr. P. J. Henry, solicitor for defendant, said the latter sold the cordial as he got it. Mr. Henry also quoted a decision of the late Sir Francis W. Brady, County Court Judge of Tyrone, and the Justices at Dungannon Quarter Sessions, dismissing, on an appeal, a case in which a larger percentage of salicylic acid had been used. The Chairman said they were not bound by a Quarter Sessions' decision, though they would pay attention to it. The majority of the Court fined the defendant one shilling. Mr. Henry said he had applied for the production of the analyst, and on this ground the Court then agreed to an adjournment for a month.

**Agents or Purchasing Agents?**—In Kilmarnock Sheriff Small-debt Court on August 21, Sheriff D. J. Maekenzie issued his judgment in an action in which the North Lincolnshire Drug Co., cattle-oil manufacturers, 43 Fraser Street, Grimsby, sued Messrs. R. & G. Blackwood, Rodenloft, Mauchline, for two guineas, the price of a quantity of oil supplied to them. It appeared that plaintiffs had written offering defendants an agency for the Stair district. Some correspondence took place as to the conditions of the agency, and ultimately defendants received a quantity of oils to the value of 2*l.* 13*s.*, less 20 per cent. discount. Six months later, having failed to effect any sales, defendants returned the oils, delivery of which, however, was refused by plaintiffs, who then brought the action for the amount in question. Defendants claimed to have ordered the goods as agents, while plaintiffs maintained that they were purchasing agents, and that the goods were sent on the express statement that they were not on sale or return. The Sheriff, having heard parties' agents and taken the case to avizandum, has now held that defendants had purchased the goods and were bound to pay for them. Decree was granted for the sum sued for, with expenses.

**Loss through Delay in Delivery.**—At the Newtown (Montgomeryshire) County Court on August 13, before Judge William Evans, Mr. F. J. Nash, chemist, 48 Broad Street, Newtown, sued the Cambrian Railways Co. for 24*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* The first claim was for 2*s.* 6*d.* in respect of the loss of half a gallon of turpentine from a damaged drum delivered by the company in September 1910. Other claims were for 1*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* for damage to a mineral-water dray delivered with a broken shaft in August 1911, and 12*s.* 6*d.* in respect of a pianoforte from Liverpool. The principal claim was for 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, loss on a mineral-water contract through the alleged negligence of the company by delay in delivery, and 1*l.* 1*s.* for cartage of mineral waters owing to the failure of the company to do the carting. Plaintiff stated that he had a contract to supply 600 doz. of mineral waters to a Territorial camp at Carnarvon in July 1912, and he alleged that, through delay in delivery, 125 doz. of the first consignment were returned, while the remaining portion of the order was not fulfilled, the contract being cancelled through the late delivery of the first portion of the order. He claimed for the loss of profit in respect of these. For the defence it was stated that only a small order was placed in Carnarvon, and that Mr. Nash's consignment was accepted when it arrived. The reason that there was no sale of the consignment was because of its poor quality. The Judge found for the defendants in respect of the principal claim for 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and on the other claims awarded plaintiff a total of 15*s.* in respect of claims for carting where the company had contracted to do it. The sums the company had paid into court for not doing the carting were insufficient. His Honour said a customer was entitled to more for getting the carting done than what the company's rate was for carting when combined with the transit rates.

**Deed of Assignment Case.**—In the City of London Court on August 26, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. Hamlyn & Co., 37 Mark Lane, E.C., sued Mr. D. Cronin, of Romford, for 17*l.* 15*s.* for goods supplied. Mr. James H. Welfare, solicitor for the plaintiffs, said the defendant executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors in February 1911. The plaintiffs had never assented to the deed, and as they were not parties to it they had made their claim to be paid the amount of their account. The defendant told the Court that Mr. Hawkin, 4 Charterhouse Square, who was the trustee, had sent the plaintiffs a dividend of 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, which they had kept. Plaintiffs' manager (Mr. French) said that was so. Judge Lumley

Smith said that was assenting to the deed. At any rate, it implied an agreement to assent. It was quite clear the plaintiffs were bound by the composition deed, as any acquiescence was sufficient. Mr. French added there was a further composition due to the plaintiffs, but the trustee said there was no more money, and that was the reason why they had sued the defendant. Judge Lumley Smith said it was rather a nice point as to whether the creditors were bound by the composition deed when they had agreed to take 10*s.* in the pound and could only get part. Mr. Welfare said he was afraid the creditors were bound by it, as a bankruptcy petition could not be filed if there was anything in the shape of acquiescence under a deed of arrangement for the benefit of creditors. Judgment was entered for the defendant, but without costs.

## GAZETTE.

### Partnership Dissolved.

HITCHINS, A. B., and BALFOUR, N. H., Vernon Place and Sicilian Avenue, Bloomsbury, photographers, photographic chemists, and dealers in photographic materials and apparatus, under the style of A. B. Hitchins & Co.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDERS.

DAVIE, D., Front Street, Langley Park, Durham, physician. JAGIELSKI, V., Dorset Square, Regent's Park, London, doctor of medicine.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

### New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

**PREMIER BOTTLE SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in glassware of all kinds. The first directors are not named. R.O., 46a Wilmer Gardens, Kingsland Road, London, N.

**GEORGE CARR & CO., LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (2,000 preference). Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturing chemist and perfumer carried on by Geo. Carr at 165 Devonshire Street, Sheffield, as "George Carr & Co." The first directors are G. A. Carr (managing director and secretary), J. F. Eardley (chairman), and J. Henderson.

**ECONOMIN SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and turn to account certain inventions and processes relating to the production of liquid combustibles, motor-spirit, the treatment, distillation, deodorisation, and the like of hydrocarbons and liquid combustibles, and other substances and apparatus, machinery, and plant used in connection therewith. R.O., 6 Old Jewry, London, E.C.

**CRESSET MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of makers of and dealers in all kinds of surgical, dental, optical, photographic, electrical, chemical, and scientific instruments and materials, druggists, ore smelters and refiners, oil and colour men, destructive distillers of coal, shale, wood, sawdust, cork, seaweed, indiarubber, bones, dried blood, and oils, and purifiers of the products, saponifiers of tallow, fats, and greases, etc. R.O., Cresset Manufactory, Swalecliff, Kent.

**PARNALL & SONS, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in weights and measures and scales, balances, machines and appliances used in connection with weighing or measuring or estimating in any way, weight, length, area, or capacity, or the number or quantity of any description of article, material, substance, force, or energy (including automatic machines and appliances), engineers, machinists, founders, etc. The first directors are A. H. Gibson, 39 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, and G. C. Vyle, Soho Foundry, Birmingham, manufacturer.

### Company News.

**FRAME FOOD CO., LTD.**—In liquidation. Meeting of creditors at the offices of Messrs. Yeatman, Melbourn & Co., 2 Coleman Street, London, E.C., on September 8, at 3 p.m.

**TRERO, LTD.**—A notice of the appointment of E. A. Radford, of Parr's Bank Buildings, York Street, Manchester, as receiver on August 14, under powers contained in trust deed dated April 10, 1912, has been filed.

## BIRTH.

SCOTT.—At the Holywood Medical Hall, High Street, Holywood, co. Down, on August 21, the wife of J. S. Scott, Ph.C., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BRUNTON—DONALDSON.—At Sandyknowe, Troqueur Road, Dumfries, on August 21, by the Rev. J. McK. Campbell, M.A., Lockgillhead (cousin of the bridegroom), Alexander Brunton, chemist, Queen's Park, Glasgow, second son of Mr. T. I. Brunton, Maxwelltown, to Harriett Philips, second daughter of Mr. S. Donaldson, Kippford, Dalbeattie.

ROBINSON—PICKNELL.—At Fittleworth Parish Church, Sussex, on August 19, by the Rev. G. S. Newbury, John E. Robinson, pharmacist, the Central Pharmacy, Frome, to Harriett Annie Picknell, of Fittleworth.

## DEATHS.

BRAMMALL.—In Guy's Hospital, London, S.E., on August 20, Frederick Stanley, the youngest son of Mr. W. Scott Brammall, 22 Handfield Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, representative for Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd.

ILEY.—At Shildon, on August 14, Mr. William Henry Iley, chemist and druggist, formerly of Evenwood, co. Durham, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Iley was in business prior to the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

JOHNSTONE.—At Greenbank, Old Cathcart, Glasgow, on August 25, Mr. William Johnstone, chemist, aged eighty-six.

JONES.—At Bontnewydd, Carnarvon, on August 17, Mr. Griffith Henry Jones, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-nine.

PEACOCK.—At Glasgow, last week, Mr. John Rutherford Peacock, chemist and druggist. Mr. Peacock, who passed the Minor examination in 1875, had two flourishing pharmacies at 204 Cathedral Street and 156 New City Road, Glasgow.

SEMPILL.—At Chicago, on July 18, suddenly, from heart disease, Mr. Walter M. Sempill, druggist, Chicago, aged sixty-two. Mr. Sempill was a native of Kinross-shire, Scotland. He went to Chicago in 1873, becoming a partner of a leading drug-store there. In later years he was the head of the Sempill Drug Co., and also conducted the Gladys Pharmacy. He is survived by a widow, two sons and two daughters.

SMITH.—At Cheltenham, on August 12, Mr. Charles William Smith, chemist and druggist, formerly in business at 14 Market Place, Cirencester, aged seventy-five. Mr. Smith passed the Modified examination in 1870.

SOUTTER.—At "The Chestnuts," Hedon, Yorks, on August 24, Mr. James Stewart Soutter, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one. Mr. Soutter had not enjoyed good health for some months, but he continued to take an active part in the business of Messrs. J. & J. S. Soutter, St. Augustine Gate, Hedon, in which he succeeded his uncle. He was also a successful farmer. The Soutter family has been associated with Hedon, the smallest county borough in England, for two centuries, and one of the principal thoroughfares, Souttergate, is named after the family. Mr. Soutter devoted much of his time to public work. He was Borough Treasurer of Hedon for nearly fifty years, prior to which he was a member of the Town Council. He was also a member of the Scolt-cotes Board of Guardians, a Rural Councillor, a Hedon Haven Commissioner, and a director of the old gas company. Mr. Soutter was twice married, his only

son being Alderman Dr. J. Soutter, Mayor of Hedon for three successive years. The funeral took place on August 26.

SPIVEY.—At Howden, Yorks, on August 23, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas F. Spivey, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Howden, aged eighty-four.

TAYLOR.—At Silloth, Cumberland, on August 21, Mr. Edward Stafford Taylor, chemist and druggist. Mr. Taylor who was bathing in a rough sea, was seized with cramp. A companion made a gallant attempt at rescue, keeping the drowning man afloat for some time, but his strength failed against the current of the rapidly ebbing tide, and he had to leave Mr. Taylor, who was drowned. Mr. Taylor, who qualified in 1911, had recently been employed at Leeds.

TURNER.—At the County Hospital, Laramie, Wyoming, on July 17, Mr. Joseph Kitchen Turner, chemist and druggist, formerly of Cleator Moor, Cumberland, aged sixty-three. Mr. Turner qualified in Great Britain in 1872.

WEBB.—At 6G Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, London, W., on August 25, William Bridges Webb, D.L., Major Honble. Artillery Co., and Chairman of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, aged sixty-four. Major Webb was a partner in the firm of Dewar & Webb, commission merchants, St. Mary Axe, and was elected a member of the Baltic in 1872. He became chairman of the company formed in 1900 for the erection of the present building, which, it is claimed, is one of the finest exchanges in Europe. Major Webb was well known and highly respected in the City.

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

DR. MARTINDALE WARD has been elected Master of the Society of Apothecaries, London.

MR. S. W. FAIRCHILD, of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York, is sailing from New York on the *Imperator* on August 30, on a business trip to Europe.

PROFESSOR WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN, F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Institute, London, S.W., is visiting Ceylon next month in connection with the proposal to establish a Tropical College of Agriculture in Ceylon. Professor Dunstan is to examine the plans and estimates which have been prepared by the Government Director of Agriculture in Ceylon and report on them to the London Committee formed to further the establishment of such an institution, and which it is believed favours Peradeniya as a suitable site. Professor Dunstan will also seek, during his visit, further information on the objects for which the Imperial Institute exists.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

FOX & CO. (LIVERPOOL), LTD., have removed to 14 Walpole Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.

BOOTS, LTD., has opened a new branch at the corner of St. Peter's Street and East Street, Derby.

THE OVOLEO DRUG CO. have moved to their new factory in Fairfield Road, Bow, London, E., where all communications should be addressed in future.

MR. SIDNEY BARKER, Great Bentley Hall, Essex, has purchased the business of the late Mr. Isaac Bailey, chemist, Tarrant Street, Arundel, Sussex.

MESSRS. HARTLEYS, chemists, Burnley, have reopened their premises this week in St. James Street, on completion of extensive alterations and additions.

MR. T. W. DUNSFORD, pharmacist, is carrying on the business of Messrs. Cocks & Dunsford, 2 Tor Hill Road, Torquay, Mr. J. W. Cocks having dissolved partnership.

## TRADE NOTES.

THE H. K. MULFORD Co. have now secured London offices at 119 High Holborn, W.C., where all communications should be addressed in future.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s WAREHOUSES at Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., will be closed on Saturday, August 30, for the purpose of stocktaking. Only emergency orders can be executed on that day.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the Protected List in August are: Clay & Abraham's preparations; Parke, Davis & Co.'s effervescent dental tablets; Purdue's veterinary Sulsol; Pomeroy's additional preparation; Yardley's eau de Cologne.

"PICTURE-MAKING BY ENLARGING" is the title of a well-produced booklet issued by Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C. It deals with the apparatus required for enlarging and the methods of enlarging. It is supplied to photographic dealers on special terms.

THE HENBANE CROP has been a particularly fine one at Long Melford—the herb-farm belonging to Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. The illustration shows the process of



weighing in a load of biennial henbane. The laboratory where the galenicals are prepared is situated in the midst of the fields, the advantage being that henbane can be worked up before it has wilted. The quality of the preparations made from fresh herbs is of the highest.

TABLOID LYMPHATIC GLAND.—A new treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids in children, by the administration of lymphatic-gland extract, was referred to in the *C. & D.*, June 7, index folio 885. Dr. Ashby, who devised the treatment, mentioned that the preparation he employed in his experimental work had been made by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. That firm is now issuing, on a commercial scale, Tabloid lymphatic-gland extract in bottles of 100, each containing 5 grains. The dose is one, three times daily.

BISMUTHATED MAGNESIA TABLETS.—Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, have hit upon the idea of combining bismuthated magnesia in the form of an effervescent tablet. The tablets are packed in bottles and are larger than is usual with compressed tablets, but this enables the patient to use them as lozenges. When placed in water and broken up a draught of bismuth and magnesia is obtained, the gas in solution improving the taste. Showcards with a bottle attached and large dummy bottles (16 in. high) are supplied for advertising purposes. Window-posters are also offered with a certain quantity of goods.

THE ASTHMA SEASON is approaching, and has brought us a reminder from Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60, 62, and 64 Artillery Lane, London, E., that their seasonal advertising campaign regarding Potter's Asthma Cure is commencing. It is, the company tell us, to be largely increased, so as to include all the principal magazines and newspapers of the country. This should mean business

for chemists, who can reciprocate by keeping sufficient stock to meet the demand which the advertisements are designed to create. A booklet, "Are You Asthmatic?" is supplied for counter distribution, about which inquiries should be made by those who desire to assist the sale of this asthma-cure.

ANTISEPTIC MOUTH-WASHES.—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., have produced two new counter adjuncts—carbolic and formalin mouth-washes. These are packed in white-glass octagons, the different colours of the mouth-washes being effectively shown. They are labelled in a quiet style, the labels having a pale blue ground. The corks are capped with white leather. A space is left on the label for the name and address of the chemist, this being added upon the usual conditions. The dental conscience of the nation has been considerably quickened of late years, and there is now more demand for antiseptic mouth-washes. It is a favourable time to show such preparations on the counter, and this series is particularly suited for the purpose. The packed mouth-washes referred to are a profitable line when retailed at 1s.



## TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," August 20, 1913.)

- "APEX"; for fly-papers, etc. (2). By Kay Bros., Ltd., St. Petersburg Mills, Stockport, Cheshire. 353,080.
- "COLLOSOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Crookes Collosols, Ltd., 268-271 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, High Holborn, London, W.C. 350,478.
- "REMX"; for an eczema-ointment (3). By W. Laird & Co., Ltd., 69 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin. 352,157.
- "SANATOLDS"; for blood-pills (3). By A. Harris, 95 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 352,267.
- "ARSALYT"; for all goods (3). By C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Mannheim-Waldhof. 352,425.
- "CHÈKA"; for an ointment (3). By Muriel Montgomery-Moore, 2 Rosenthal Road, Catford, London, S.E. 352,916.
- "INAWINK"; for all goods (3). By F. W. Smith, 43 Malvern Road, Wallasey, Cheshire. 353,042.
- "DENTA-THESIA"; for a medicine (3). By J. S. Minikin, 95 Sandyford Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 353,072.
- "ISTIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 353,178.
- "AGATHOTIN"; for medicines (3). By Charlotte J. Kemp, 52 Coverdale Road, Uxbridge Road, London, W. 353,362.
- "TRICHON"; for vaccine, serums, etc. (11). By Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (vorm. E. Schering), 170-171 Müllerstrasse, Berlin. 353,111.
- "MELCASMA"; for proteid malt food (42). By S. Willby, 33 Park Road, East Twickenham. 352,792.
- "ALBATROSS BRAND," with picture of same; for goods (47) and for perfumery, etc. (40). By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap-works, Bristol. 352,597/786.
- "SEMITA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By M. Fedderman, 75 Oxford Street, Manchester. 352,597.
- "DENSO" and scroll with words "DENTURE SOAP"; for perfumed denture soap (48). By H. L. Dorrell, 123 King's Road, Brighton. 352,966.
- "MENTHAFORM"; for teeth preparations (48). By Shir'ev Bros., Ltd., Rockingham Street, London, S.E. 353,154.

## International Medical Congress.

### More Papers.

REFERENCE was made last week to the resolution passed by the Congress in favour of the confidential

#### NOTIFICATION OF SYPHILIS,

and the necessity for systematic provision being made for the diagnosis and treatment of all cases of syphilis not otherwise provided for. It is not necessary to go into the details of the discussion, but the *dicta* of Sir Malcolm Morris, the Chairman of the meeting, should be quoted. He said that the facts must be pressed upon all who claimed to be leaders and teachers of the people, and an end must be put to the silence with which the subject has been enshrouded. The State enforces the notification of many infectious diseases, takes charge of the insane, encourages the authorities to build fever hospitals, carries out a rigid inspection of factories and workshops, and in a thousand ways stretches out its long arm to safeguard the community, yet it does not lift a little finger to protect the nation from a devastating disease which, more ruthless than the destroying angel who slew the first-born, smites the unborn babe.

#### SALVARSAN AND NEO-SALVARSAN.

These preparations came naturally under discussion, and they were taken up at a joint meeting of the Sections of Dermatology and Syphilography and Naval and Military Medicine. A report by Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbard and Major Harrison, R.A.M.C., was read, the conclusion being that salvarsan is a sufficiently safe remedy to justify its routine use for the treatment of syphilis in the Army. Among other papers was one by Professor Hata, of Tokyo, Ehrlich's collaborator in the production of salvarsan. Hata, a typical Japanese, was one of the most interesting members of the Congress, though himself one of the most modest and retiring of men. He was engaged for three years in research work with Ehrlich before the introduction of salvarsan, and is now a professor in the Tokyo Imperial College of Science. He has had an opportunity of seeing the clinical use of salvarsan and neo-salvarsan in Japan for two years, and he submitted a report giving details of the results of the treatment. The deaths have been less than 1 per cent. of all the cases treated with salvarsan, and none at all with neo-salvarsan, and where a sufficient number of doses are administered there have been practically no relapses. Professor Ehrlich himself also took part in the discussion, and said that a certain number of people may possess an idiosyncrasy for salvarsan, but most of the fatal cases are due to hardened arteries, diseased kidneys, or the status lymphaticus.

#### NOGUCHI'S MEDIUM.

Reference was also made last week to Noguchi's test by which the diagnosis of syphilis is made by vaccinating the subject with a drop of huetin, an emulsion of cultivated spirochæte. The cultivation of spirochæte has always been a matter of great difficulty, but Noguchi discovered a culture medium for this purpose, which consists of fresh ascites (the serum from a dropsical patient) in which a small piece of fresh kidney of a rabbit has been immersed. This is inoculated with blood containing the spirochæte, and the multiplication of the germ takes place when the whole is incubated for two to three days at 37° C. It is, however, difficult to get suitable ascites, and there is the expense of killing a rabbit every time. Professor Hata has discovered a much simpler method of preparing a medium, and this he submitted to the Congress. The method is thus described: Blood is drawn from the vein of a normal horse into a tall glass cylinder and set aside until separation of the serum is complete; 4 c.c. of this serum is mixed with 8 c.c. of physiological saline solution, and the test-tube is placed in a water-bath at 58° C., the temperature being very gradually raised till 71° C. is reached in three hours, at which temperature the tube is heated for thirty minutes. The tube is then set aside to cool, when the contents will consist of an opaque, semi-coagulated mass. This mixture can be sub-

stituted for Noguchi's ascites with satisfactory results. Hata has also found a substitute for the rabbit's kidney. When normal horse blood separates into the serum and the clot, the latter consists of two layers—the cruor, consisting of the red corpuscles, and the intermediate layer containing the white corpuscles and blood-platelets, this layer being known in England as the “buffy coat.” This buff coagulum is cut into pieces having the volume of 1 c.c., and two or three such pieces used in place of the kidney are found to give satisfactory results. Spirochæte cultivated in Hata's medium are found to be more virulent and to live longer than those cultivated in the original Noguchi medium.

#### MICROBIAL OINTMENTS PROPOSED.

In the Dermatological Section important papers were read on the vaccine treatment of diseases of the skin. Professor T. Caspar Gilchrist (Baltimore), who is said to have discovered the bacillus that produced acne or black-heads, the Sabouraud bacillus not being the causal organism according to some authorities, in a report on the subject spoke of the varying results obtained from the treatment of cutaneous diseases with autogenous and stock vaccines. He had treated some selected cases with the living micro-organisms with excellent results, and had also tried the application of different strengths of ointments made up with dead micro-organisms and a base to various cutaneous diseases, especially eczema; but the results are not yet decisive. Considering that eczema is one of the most difficult skin-diseases to treat, and that it has been regarded hitherto as non-microbial, success with such an ointment would be a great achievement. Professor Arthur Whitfield (London) said that in diseases which run an acute course, terminating in death or recovery—*e.g.*, erysipelas—vaccine treatment may determine recovery. Speaking of syphilis (barber's itch) and diseases which tend to become chronic, he said that these may be crushed at their beginning, but when old-established are very refractory. Pharmacists will regard this as a vindication of the favourite method of treating syphilis when asked to prescribe—namely, the immediate and persistent application of a strongly germicidal ointment, such as citrine ointment, which, if freely used in the early stage, kills off the disease without difficulty.

#### SCOPOLAMINE-MORPHINE ANÆSTHESIA.

The employment of scopolamine and morphine as a general anæsthetic, in place of chloroform, in obstetric cases is becoming very general. Dr. Karl Gaus (Freiburg) introduced a discussion on the subject. He claimed that if suitable cases are selected no harm need follow either to mother or child. In discussing the subject, Dr. Giuseppe emphasised a point which he thought is not generally known, that if tablets are used they should not be dissolved in tap-water, since hard water precipitates alkaloids. This elementary fact is, of course, well known to pharmacists, but if it is not understood by the average medical man it is an argument for the use, not of tablets, but of solutions of alkaloids in the form of ampoules. Dr. McCardie (Birmingham) remarked that when once alkaloids are introduced into the system it is difficult to control their action. The depressing effect of morphine on the respiration is a danger, while scopolamine when given alone is dangerous. He employs alkaloids when giving a general anæsthetic, and considers that from three to four hours before inhalation is the best time to give the injection.

#### FILTER PASSERS.

This title is given to that class of organisms which are so small that they pass through the finest filters yet produced. They have frequently been called filterable viruses, but it has been found that they are in many cases organisms, since they are recognisable with the ultra-microscope. Among the diseases said to be produced by filter passers are foot-and-mouth disease and pleuropneumonia among cattle, yellow fever and smallpox, and recently, it has been suggested that measles, scarlet fever, and typhus fever also belong to this group. Professor Loeffler (Greifswald) introduced a discussion on this sub-

ject, and was followed by Sir John McFadyean (London), Professor Sims Woodhead (Cambridge), Professor C. J. Martin (London), and numerous foreign delegates. Dr. W. Fornet (Berlin) made the important announcement that he has effected the pure culture of the vaccinia virus by sterilising vaccine lymph with ether and evaporating off the ether. Lymph so treated remains active after incubation for months at 37° C., and it can thus be used in the tropics. Unlimited growth occurs in culture media without any visible alteration. The net result of the discussion was that much work still required to be done on this very important subject, and Professor Sir J. McFadyean was of opinion that the study of this group of organisms ought to be subsidised.

#### SENSITISED VACCINES.

This is a new variety of products of the vaccine class, and already, pharmacists are being asked for them, so that it will be of interest to know exactly what the term means and how the vaccines are prepared. This information was forthcoming in a paper by Dr. W. B. Alcock, a worker in Metchnikoff's laboratories in the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Dr. Alcock is the first to use living bacteria as vaccines in the treatment of human disease, and his priority in this matter was recognised by the Congress. Micro-organisms, he said, after contact with the specific immune serum, lose some of their virulence and become more readily phagocytosed and less toxic, but this loss of toxicity and virulence does not impair their vaccinating power. Immune serum, it may be explained, contains the numerous antibodies, such as agglutinins, anti-aggressins, and antitoxins, in the serum of persons or animals infected with the particular bacterium. Cocci can be injected into the infected animal, first dead and then, after sensitisation, in a living condition, even into the veins, without harm accruing, the antagonistic properties being called into play and thus neutralising the lethal effect of the living microbes. Dr. Alcock states that in mixed coccal infections the phagocytes tend to take up and destroy the non-virulent strain, while the virulent cocci are left untouched. The subject is comparatively unknown as yet save to a few advanced exponents of vaccine therapeutics.

#### PYORRHOEA ALVEOLARIS.

An interesting discussion took place in the Section of Stomatology on the treatment of periodontal disease or pyorrhoea alveolaris. More than a dozen members spoke, and there was great diversity of opinion as to the nature of the disease, its origin, and best methods of treatment. Mr. E. B. Dowsett (London) believes that pyorrhoea begins with gingivitis, and this is due to lack of or inefficient methods of cleaning the teeth. Among predisposing factors, he said, are mouth-breathing, the wearing of dentures, and inefficient mastication. In the majority of cases vaccines are unnecessary, and without local treatment are useless. Where conservative treatment is adopted patients must persist in local treatment themselves, or relapses will follow. Dr. Rhein (New York) believes that malnutrition plays an important part in lowering the vitality of the alveolar process; and Mr. E. Lloyd Williams (London) holds that pyorrhoea is a specific contagious disease, it is never caused by constitutional disease or associated with gout.

#### STATUS LYMPHATICUS.

The occurrence of lymphatism or the status lymphaticus in males was the subject of a paper by Dr. Emerson (New York). The general public, he said, came to hear of this condition through the coroner's court, since people who suffer from lymphatism are those who are apt to die suddenly and unexpectedly while under the influence of an anæsthetic. The milder degrees of the condition are surprisingly frequent in men treated for chronic alcoholism and insanity. The chief physical attributes characteristic of the condition are: Scantiness or the absence of hair on the lip, chin, chest, or axilla; a feminine type of the distribution of pubic hair; a tendency to narrowness and length in the thorax; a notable roundness and arching of the thighs and roundness of the upper arms. Often the skin is peculiarly soft and velvety and unusually free

from hairs. Persons with this mild type of lymphatism are bad subjects for surgical operations, and show a tendency to alcoholism, the drug habit, and insanity.

#### CANCER.

The etiology and pathology of cancer were discussed in several of the sections, in one of which Dr. E. F. Bashford opened the discussion by an exposition of the experimental study of the disease. His conclusion resolved itself into the statement that cancer occurs in practically every phase of life and in every species as an indirect result of chronic irritation, but what the direct or actual cause of the disease may be he is not prepared to state. Dr. Freund (Vienna) said that he had found that the normal blood contained a substance which has the power of destroying cancer-cells. He had isolated this substance, a fatty acid which is soluble in ether and does not contain nitrogen. It is not present in the blood in carcinoma, but in its place is found a substance which possesses the faculty of destroying the normally present fatty acid. His theory is that the deficiency and disappearance of the fatty acid must occur in advance of, and not as a result of, the growth of a cancerous tumour. Dr. Lazarus-Barlow believes that the etiology of cancer is inseparably associated with the radioactive content of the tissues. He said that cancerous gall-bladders contain eighty-four times the normal amount of radioactive material, and he assumed that the radioactive element which acts as the determining factor is potassium. Dr. Clowes (Buffalo) had found that the virulence of tumours and their rate of growth are directly proportionate to the potassium-content and inversely proportionate to the calcium-content.

#### DUST AND DISEASE OF THE LUNGS

were the subject of a discussion which was opened by Dr. Edgar M. Collis (H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories), who submitted some interesting statistics. For example, he showed that there are 754 deaths annually due to phthisis among 70,500 men working in trades where they are exposed to silica dust, while the normal deaths from phthisis in such a population would only number 141, which gives an excess of over 600 deaths due to tuberculous silicosis. This view was confirmed by various other speakers, Dr. Price (Niagara Falls) stating that in his city there is a higher death-rate from tuberculosis than in any other city in the State, this being attributed to the large proportion of the population who work in factories for making graphite, calcium carbide, and carborundum, all of which produce much dust. Dr. Barwise, medical officer of health for Derbyshire, corroborated Dr. Collis's views, and stated that in his district the death-rate from phthisis amongst workers in gritstone is 13.7 per 1,000, whereas it is only 1.52 amongst workers in limestone, and 0.68 in coal-miners. Dr. Murray Leslie (London) thought that the evil effects of silica might be explained by the sharpness of the particles, pointing out that the roots of the lungs are usually first affected, and drawing attention to the value of radiography in diagnosis.

### NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Bourcart, E. *Insecticides, Fungicides, and Weed-killers.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 468. 12s. 6d. net. (Scott, Greenwood.)

Cooper, J. W. A. *Pathological Inebriety: Its Causation and Treatment.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 168. 3s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Haig, K. G. and A. G. *Health through Diet: A Practical Guide to the Uric-acid-free Diet.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 240. 3s. 6d. net. (Methuen.)

Knaggs, H. V. *The Truth about Sugar.* 12mo. Pp. 76. 1s. net. (C. W. Daniel.)

Molinari, E. *Treatise on General and Industrial Chemistry.* 8vo. 21s. net. (Churchill.)

Philips, J. C. *Achievements of Chemical Science.* 7 × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 226. 1s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Despyrin.**—Under this name a remedy stated to be tartaryl-salicylic acid, has been put upon the market as the latest headache and neuralgic remedy. It has been examined by German analysts, who state that it is a mixture of acetyl-salicylic acid with potassium bitartrate.

**A New Ionone Derivative.**—According to Chint, in a paper read before the July meeting of the Industrielle Gesellschaft zu Mühlhausen, if citral be condensed with methyl-ethyl-ketone in the presence of sodium peroxide a new methyl-pseudo-ionone is formed, which differs in boiling-point and specific gravity from that produced when ordinary caustic alkali is the condensing agent.

**Greek Turpentine Resin.**—The resin of Greek turpentine (from *Pinus Halcensis*), the oil of which is being used as an adulterant of lemon oil, has been examined by Reuthe ("Jour. Pharm. Chim.," 7, 497). It melts at about 83° to 85°, and has an acid-value of about 180 and an ester-value of about 15. The following compounds have been separated from it: Helipinic acid,  $C_{12}H_{16}O_4$ , melting at 73° to 74°; helipinolic acid,  $C_{16}H_{22}O_4$ , melting at 144° to 145°;  $\alpha$ -helipinolic acid,  $C_{18}H_{24}O_4$ , melting at 80° to 81°;  $\beta$ -helipinolic acid,  $C_{18}H_{24}O_4$ , melting at 81° to 82°; and heliponic acid,  $C_{18}H_{26}O_4$ , melting at 156° to 157°.

**Grecian Beeswax and Honey.**—Emmanuel ("Berichte d. Deutschen Pharm. Gesellsch.," 1913, 395) has made an examination of a large number of samples of Grecian beeswax and honey of known authenticity. The results are of interest as showing what variable products both substances are, as many of the figures fall outside the usual limits. In judging either of these products, it is absolutely necessary to take into account the country of origin. The following limit values were found:

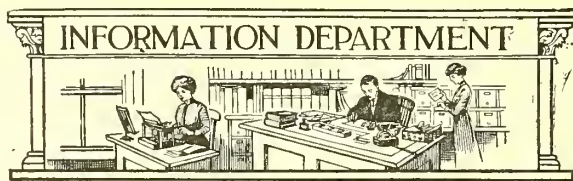
### Beeswax.

Specific gravity at 15°	...	0.9579—0.9635
Melting-point	...	63.25°—65.25°
Acid-value (1)	...	16.82—20.43
Ester-value (2)	...	67.05—82.22
Saponification-value	...	83.06—101.49
Ratio of 2:1	...	3.47—4.68
Iodine-value	...	6.7—10.9

### Honey.

Sp. gr. of solution (1:2)	...	1.1143—1.1232
Sp. gr. of honey	...	1.3429—1.3696
Polarisation 10 per cent. solution (Ventzke)	...	-5.2° to -12.8°
Water, per cent.	...	15.1—31.7
Ash, per cent.	...	0.02—0.44
P.O., per cent.	...	0.0022—0.019
Total nitrogen, per cent.	...	0.0157—0.093
Invert sugar, per cent.	...	55.2—78.2
Saccharin, per cent.	...	1.5—3.8
Dextrose, per cent.	...	13—38.2
Levulose, per cent.	...	23.1—39.5

**Santonin-free Wormseed.**—O. Tunmann, in the "Apotheker Zeitung" for August 23, states that not less than 40,000 kilos. of santonin-free wormseed are reported to have been brought to Hamburg (*C. & D.*, August 2, index folio 208). The imports of the genuine drug into this port from Russian Baltic Sea ports were 80,700 kilos. in 1911, 28,100 kilos. in 1910, and 68,200 kilos. in 1909. These figures are included in the lists under "Med. seeds," but, judging from the price, the greater part is wormseed. From Black Sea ports Hamburg received 39,200 kilos. in 1911 and 68,700 kilos. in 1909. A new item in the official statistics is imported santonin from Russian Asia, this being 3,300 kilos. in 1911 and 2,200 kilos. in 1910. A further small quantity of santonica goes to Germany via Stettin. The aroma forms an important factor in distinguishing between the two products, the distinctive aromatic smell of genuine wormseed being quite wanting in the santonin-free drug. Other distinguishing features of santonin-free *Artemisia* are its more woolly condition and the greater prevalence of lignified tissues. The latter is no doubt due to the plants being gathered at a later stage of development. In phloroglucine preparations the substitute is readily detected on comparison with the genuine product by its stronger red coloration. Extraction with 90-per-cent. alcohol gave 53 to 64 per cent. of extract with different years' samples of true wormseed, while four samples of the adulterant gave only 39 to 43 per cent. of extract. The coloration with semi-normal alcoholic potash and the identification of the santonin crystals with chlor-zinc iodine are other distinctive tests, but Dr. Tunmann states that the finer morphological differences are too complicated for practical purposes.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 182/9. Sibbald's stomach-mixture.
- 184/24. Seymour's ointment: makers.
- 179/19. "Vitamine": makers or agents.
- 181/14. "Dumbarton Castle" health salts.
- 183/13. "Nitrosal": makers or suppliers.
- 184/242. "Glow" night-lights: suppliers.
- 179/9. Dührssen's iodoform gauze: makers.
- 182/90. Raymond's "Tricalphosa Diastasia."
- 181/30. Cox's patent corn-extirpator: suppliers.
- 184/240. Walker's (or Walter's) glycerin-cream.
- 184/241. "Gloucester" furniture-polish: makers.
- 169/40. "Lightning" Putnam preserve-bottle (No. 423).
- 179/44. "Zinc-Lead-White" (a white-lead substitute composed of approximately equal parts of zinc oxide and lead sulphate): makers or suppliers.

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Aleuronat" flour, 182/9
- Buckingham's whisker-dye, 178/61
- Caoutchoucine, makers, 181/24
- Cargile membrane, 166/20 and 174/22
- Citrate plant (for Singapore), 174/45
- Collargol, 176/50
- "Collosol" argentum, 195/19
- "Consol" automatic aerators, 172/43
- Craeroff's tooth-paste, 179/10
- Cream of tartar (for export to Russia), 173/29
- "Daisy" fly-killer, 178/58
- Dallmeyer's photo goods, 173/114
- "Dalma" powder, 176/51
- Earthenware foot-warmers (for Canada), 179/58
- Elastic webbing, 172/23
- Electroargol, 178/25
- Farina (Madonna) eau de Cologne, 172/62
- Floridin, 179/22
- Freeman's pasteurisers, 172/11
- Gadd's pills, 174/62
- "Hypene" hair-preparations, 182/15
- Indiarubber sheeting, 171/68
- "Janus" vacuum flasks, 178/25
- Jacques frères perfumery, 179/23
- Kephaldol Stohr, 181/14
- "Klensit" shampoo-powder, 177/47
- Le Page's liquid glue (London agents), 179/21
- Lyon's tooth-powder, 174/620
- Mechanical figures for window display, 172/280
- Medicine-chests (for Australia), 172/28
- Mycolysine, 173/112
- "Night Scented Stock" perfume, 181/13
- Olive-oil soap, 178/17
- "Pamala" (London agents), 182/2
- Parmint, 179/11
- Phillips's beetle-powder, 181/1
- Pill-makers, 174/65
- Pineoids, 174/50
- Pinozyme, 182/200
- Printers' type (apothecaries' signs), 170/39
- Pyorrhoidie, 180/30
- "Record" syringes, 174/30
- Rectaloids, 181/2
- Reynold's gout specific, 174/61
- Rhycol, 176/53
- Savona cream, 175/47
- Sibka, 174/63
- "Sivan" pedicure, 182/60
- Solid disinfectants, 176/19
- Soluble pessaries, makers, 179/100
- Soxhlet's sterilising apparatus, 176/69
- "Tala" cases for sputum flasks, 169/40
- Thymol, makers (Dutch inquiry), 175/420
- Tip's nursery shampoo, 183/22
- Uropurgol, 175/36
- Vanadine (Chevrier), 178/610

**POISON IN TABLETS.**—Tablets of coffin shape are mentioned as suitable for poisons. This shape, it is thought, would be distinctive and unlike any employed at present for internal remedies.

## OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

## The Scottish Insurance Commissioners

are to be commended on having given authoritative definitions of the term "Proprietary medicines." They have taken a common-sense view of what has become a needlessly involved problem. All over the country Insurance Committees have been banning proprietary medicines, and in this term have been included preparations of entirely different character. If the Scotch example is followed there will soon disappear one element that will otherwise cause acute friction in the carrying out of the Medical Benefit section of the National Insurance Act. In this connection it is to be noted that the Essex County Committee have issued their fiat against supplying oxygen, serums, and vaccines to insured persons. If this is to be regarded as the normal attitude of medical men and Insurance Committees, what becomes of those sections of the Act quoted last week in the *C. & D.* article? As you have shown, such drugs, apart from any question of proprietary or other right, are now regarded as essential for treatment; and it will be intolerable if they are not to be prescribed for panel patients. In the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George not three weeks ago, one paragraph was headed

## "What about Drugs?"

In answering this question the Chancellor said that before the Act was passed the wage-earning classes were unable to purchase the most effective drugs and the doctors could not afford to supply them; but now the doctors have the right to prescribe the drug which they think is best adapted to the patient. The result is that "the poor man who is insured can have as pure and potent medicine as the richest man in the land." This statement was received, as it deserved to be, with cheers; but if the views of the Essex Committee and some other Committees are to prevail, Mr. Lloyd George's intentions will be frustrated and his pious hopes doomed to disappointment. Many a patient dying of pneumonia has a fighting chance of life if oxygen is supplied him, and the same applies with diphtheria, lockjaw, and perhaps other diseases as well, where serums and vaccines are employed.

## "The Chemists' Version"

of what recently took place at Peterborough, for which I asked in this column two weeks ago, has been given at a meeting of the Insurance Committee, and I am delighted to learn that my Peterborough *confrères* are exonerated from any possible charge of inhumanity by their refusing to dispense a "special" prescription on their half-day holiday. I was quite certain that there was some mistake made at the Coroner's inquest, and now it is known that, so far from refusing to dispense the prescription, the chemist waited for two hours for the prescription that never reached him. He is to be congratulated on not only having cleared his own good name from any imputation, but on proving that as a body chemists are always more than ready to sacrifice their personal pleasures when they are called upon to perform any service for suffering humanity.

## Corrosive Acids

are taking a prominent place in the armoury of the jealous female; three cases of vitriol throwing in one week, and in London alone, are sufficient to call for a reconsideration of the precautions legally enforced upon retailers of these liquids. Are they any protection at all? The answer is that against their malicious misuse the law as it stands affords no protection whatever. The acids can be bought anywhere in any quantity, without any questions being asked; it is often impossible to trace the sale, and they have, from the point of view of the purchaser, the advantage of being exceedingly

cheap. To restrict their sale to chemists, and to require that sales should be registered, may seem extreme measures, likely to cause inconvenience out of proportion to the evil to be remedied; but equal inconvenience is caused by scheduling other poisons, the unrestricted sale of which was productive of no greater evils. It might, without seriously inconveniencing anybody, be enacted that in small quantities for domestic purposes mineral acids should only be sold by chemists, as carbolic acid is; this would check their misuse to some extent, and would also be an additional safeguard against accidents. It is notorious that the general dealer is neither so careful nor so scrupulous in such matters as the pharmacist.

## The Hague

is a delightful town (to say nothing of Scheveningen, which is only about two miles away), and pharmacists who care to combine business with pleasure could scarcely do better than attend the International Congress there next month. Holland is unfortunately a dear place to visit, for the florin, not the franc, or even the mark, is the unit there; but it is very charming, and my first view of it remains the most vivid of all my impressions of foreign travel. The very houses look as if they were taken in and cleaned every night! The Hague, too, has some unique attractions. There is the Vyver, set "like a jewel in its midst," with the Vyverberg, the Binnenhof, and the Mauritshuis on its northern and southern sides, reflected in its waters; and there is the great wood, the Bosch, to the east of the city, with the royal residence and its pleasure grounds open to the public. Other outdoor attractions might be mentioned, but the chief charm of The Hague lies after all in its pictures, especially those in the Mauritshuis. Here are Rembrandt's "Lesson in Anatomy," usually held to be the masterpiece of that prince of painters; Vermeer's "Head of a Young Girl," one of the loveliest faces in the world, which is as much as to say that it is not typically Dutch; Jan Steen's "Menagerie" and other masterpieces; and Paul Potter's "Bull." Better pictures of their kind than these the whole world cannot show, but there are others perhaps as good at Amsterdam, and excursions to Amsterdam are included in the programme of the Congress.

## "Diachylon,"

which means composed of juices (properly the accent is on the penultimate syllable), is one of those stupid names which disguise, and frequently are meant to disguise, the true character of the articles to which they are given. In this particular case Sir James Murray himself appears to have been deceived, for he says, *s.v.*, that diachylon was originally the name of a "kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices," and adds, "now a common name for lead-plaster." Wootton, however, quotes the original formula of Menecrates, from which it appears that lead was always the active ingredient of the plaster. Wootton's account of it may usefully be supplemented. There were four diachylon-plasters in the first London Pharmacopœia—the simple, the greater, the compound (containing various gums), and the *Ireatum*, the first three being all from formulae used by Mesue. Besides these there was also an *Emp. Chalcitres* of similar composition, which was often confounded with the simple diachylon, and which appeared in the Edinburgh book as *Emp. Diapalmæ dictum*. The historical order of the official names for diachylon-plaster in England is *Emp. diachylon simplex*, *Emp. commune*, *Emp. lithargyri*, *Emp. plumbi*. The compound diachylon-plaster appeared as *Emp. commune cum gummi* in the Pharmacopœia of 1745, the old name was reverted to in 1788, and in 1809 was changed to *Emp. galbani co.* The composition had been simplified a little in the course of time, but not so as to affect its intention.



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## Editorial Articles.

### The Scientific Achievements of Holland.

THE holding of the Eleventh International Congress of Pharmacy next month in Holland especially directs the attention of pharmacists to that country. It is an interesting fact that although the Netherlands is, relatively speaking, but a small country, it has made a considerable reputation in the world of science and art. In whatever direction in science one turns there are numerous reminders of the work that has been accomplished. The most famous university in the country gives its name to the Leyden jar, the properties of which are learnt almost at the outset of the career of students in electricity. This simple form of condenser was devised in its present form in 1746 by Cunæus and P. van Musschenbræk, professors of Leyden University. The University, it may be recalled, was founded by William of Orange in 1575 in commemoration of one of the most thrilling episodes in the history of Holland. The city was besieged by the Spanish and was relieved by destroying the banks of the dykes and reaching the beleaguered city in ships. Several professors of that famous seat of learning have left a mark on pharmacy. Jacques le Mort (1650-1718), who was professor of chemistry from 1702 till his death, is credited with being the inventor of paregoric elixir. He published several works on pharmacy. His successor was Herman Boerhaave (1668-1738), the most famous pharmacologist of his day. He had occupied previously the chairs of medicine, botany, and physics, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. His works on materia medica and chemistry were of world-wide fame, the most important having been translated into English by Peter Shaw, the author of the Edinburgh Dispensatory. Boerhaave is buried in Pieterskerk, the city of Leyden erecting over his body a monument with the inscription, "Salutifero Boerhaavii Genio Sacrum." Gerard van Swieten (1700-1771), a favourite pupil of Boerhaave, is remembered in pharmacy by the spirituous solution of mercury perchloride which he devised for the treatment of syphilis. It is official in the French Codex as "Liqueur de Van Swieten." Rambert Dodoens, whose Herbal is well known to botanists, held the chair of medicine at Leyden from 1582 till his death in 1585, and planted the famous botanic garden which Linnæus, who lived from 1735 to 1738 in Holland, arranged according to his new system. At the present day Leyden possesses the most thoroughly equipped laboratory in the world for the

investigation of low temperatures. The director, Dr. Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, was thus able to bring about the liquefaction of helium, which our own brilliant investigator of low temperatures, Sir James Dewar, had thought to be unattainable. Wilhelm Homberg, a well-known Dutch chemist, was born in 1652 at Batavia, in Java, his father being in the service of the Dutch Indies Company. He afterwards lived at Amsterdam for many years. Homberg first made boric acid from borax, obtained cocoa-butter from the beans by heat and pressure, was an early maker of phosphorus, and published the first process of making carmine and chemical sympathetic ink. Minckelers, the Dutch discoverer of coal-gas, was Professor of Chemistry at Maastricht, where there is a statue erected to his memory. Other famous chemists are John Conrad Barchusen (1666-1723), of Utrecht, who discovered succinic acid and first analysed bile; the four chemists—Deiman, Paets van Troostwyk, Bondt, and Lauverburgh—who in 1795 discovered Dutch liquid (ethylene dichloride); Gerard Johannes Mulder (1802-1880), of Rotterdam, whose works on physiological chemistry and animal and vegetable physiology were translated into English; Pieter Cornelis Plugg (1847-1897), of Groningen, who did original researches on aconitine, andromedotoxin, and cytisin; and Hendrik Wefers-Betting, born in 1839 at Utrecht, who was appointed Professor of Pharmacy at the University of his native city in 1877. Many Dutchmen who are prominent in pharmacy and chemistry have been trained by him. Jacobus Hendricus van 't Hoff (1852-1911) was a Dutchman, and received part of his education at Leyden. He was the founder of the doctrine of stereoisomerism, and propounded the modern theories of mass action and solution. As cultivators of cinchona in Java, the Dutch are in the position to dictate the price of quinine to all the world. This is due to Dr. Johan Eliza de Vrij (1813-1898), the celebrated quindologist, who was almost as well known in this country as in Holland. He was sent out as chemist to Java in 1857, and was quick to recognise that supremacy in cinchona cultivation depended upon the adoption of the particular kind of cinchona that Charles Ledger had obtained in South America, now known as *C. Ledgeriana*. De Vrij lived at The Hague for many years, and was awarded the Hanbury medal in 1895. Dr. Mauritz Greshoff (1862-1909), another distinguished Dutch pharmacologist, who was director of the Colonial Museum at Haarlem (established in 1871), devoted many years to the problems of the economic uses of colonial plants. Oudemans, of Amsterdam, was also the world's authority on the microscopy of cinchonabark. In regard to official pharmacy the earliest Pharmacopœia of Holland appears to have been the Amsterdam Pharmacopœia (1636); then came those of Utrecht (1664), The Hague (1738), and Leyden (1751). The Pharmacopœia Batava was published in 1805 for the United Provinces. The Netherlands Pharmacopœia, of which the fourth edition was published in 1905, is now the official work. The Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter bevordering der Pharmacie (the Netherlands Society for the Advancement of Pharmacy) was founded in 1842, and has six hundred members. Mr. J. J. Hofman, of The Hague, is President; Dr. J. F. Suijver, of Amsterdam, the Secretary; and Mr. W. C. van Gorcum, of Rotterdam, the Treasurer. The Society has fourteen sections, one in each important city of Holland. The official organ is the "Pharmaceutisch Weekblad," founded in 1864 by R. J. Opwijrda (1823-1891), who was the first editor. Dr. van Ledden Hulsebosch and Dr. L. van Itallie succeeded Opwijrda, and since 1907 Professor P. van der Wielen,

of Amsterdam, has filled the position of editor. Haaxmann and Antum are other prominent men in Dutch pharmacy of recent times. We ought not to forget the claims of Holland in optics. Zacharias Janssen and Hans Lippersheim, two spectacle-makers of Middelburg, are respectively the inventors of the microscope (1590) and the telescope (1608). Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695), born at The Hague, subsequently brought the telescope to a stage of greater utility by correcting the spherical and chromatic aberrations. Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723), of Delft, improved the microscope, and first saw the Rotifers and other animalcules through that instrument.

## Treatment of Plumbism.

THE recognised treatment for lead-poisoning is tedious and unsatisfactory in chronic cases. To help to eliminate the lead from the tissues potassium iodide and magnesium sulphate is given, or more recently sodium monosulphite, while the paralysis is treated with strychnine and electricity. Warm baths, and especially warm sulphur baths, are also considered useful in promoting elimination of lead from the tissues. The ordinary way in which lead is got rid of by the system is by the sweat-glands, by the kidneys, and by the mucous membrane and glands of the bowel. Dr. H. Lewis Jones some time ago found that recovery is quicker when electric baths are used in conjunction with medicinal treatment and massage. Mr. T. Maltby Clague, Ph.C., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has, however, discovered that by the use of a double electric bath the treatment may be not only curative but preventive. Sir Thomas Oliver, in "The Lancet," gives particulars of the new treatment suggested by Mr. Clague, which seems to open up great possibilities in treating industrial plumbism. It appears that the discovery was first tested on a laboratory rabbit that was paralysed in all four legs through successive experimental doses of lead-nitrate solution. The fore feet were placed in one bath, the hind limbs in the other, the positive pole being placed in the hind-foot bath and the negative in the fore-foot bath. Under this method of treatment the animal recovered the use of its legs in a few days. Sir Thomas Oliver explains the ionisation treatment of disease, but states that the de-ionisation and use of the two-bath system is the special feature of the new preventive and curative treatment for plumbism. The method has been tried on men employed in the white-lead works in Newcastle with success. Mr. Clague fitted up the electrical installation in the factories and arranged a series of arm-and-leg baths whereby several workmen can have the bath at one and the same time. The bath is given for half an hour daily on every second day; the voltage employed is 16, and the ampère 20 to 40 milliampères. The positive pole is placed in the foot-bath and the negative in the arm-bath. The baths may be either earthenware or wood, and the electrodes are made of pure aluminium. If the current is introduced gradually by a suitable rheostat no shock is felt, nor is any unpleasant sensation experienced by the men. The resistance of the bath is reduced by adding common salt. Fourteen men have been treated in this way, most of them having a well-marked blue line on the gums, and nearly all of them had, but in varying degree, as tested by the dynamometer, paresis of the muscles of the hands, wrists, and forearms, so that they could not grip well. Under treatment by the double electrical bath not only did the muscular power of the forearms and wrists improve, but the pallor of the face lessened, and the men expressed themselves as possessing a feeling of well-being such as

to which for months they had been unaccustomed. Recovery from complete wrist-drop under any circumstances is slow, but it is hastened by the electric bath. In the bath water lead is found. It was found, for example, in the bath water of a patient with double wrist-drop, who had not worked for ten weeks. In his case the lead could only have come from the tissues of the body. The blue line on the gums, which under medicinal treatment takes from three to six months to disappear, almost entirely vanishes after three baths. The paper contains some interesting particulars of tests by which the presence of lead is shown on the workman's skin, and it is mentioned that the total quantity of lead in the body cannot be more than a few grains. We have since heard that the work has passed the experimental stage and that the treatment is being adopted in several works where lead-poisoning is prevalent. The dipolar-bath method is, we consider, one of the most striking advances in the treatment of plumbism. Combined with stringent prophylactic regulations in lead factories, the new treatment should be the means of effectually checking a plague which has hitherto been a lamentable blot in the industrial system of this country.

### Drug Culture in India.

A noteworthy addition to the evidence which is accumulating in favour of the successful cultivation of drugs within the British Empire is afforded by the publication of two monographs, by Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and by Mr. Puran Singh, F.C.S., of the Indian Forest Department, Dehra Dun, on the cultivation of drugs in India. Mr. Hooper, in his paper, states that one half of the drugs in the British Pharmacopœia are indigenous to the East Indies, and nearly the whole of the rest could be cultivated or exploited. The following are given as those that could be grown in quantity and as worthy of the attention of cultivators and capitalists:

*Belladonna*, most of which is still imported, grows well in the Western Himalayas from Simla to Kashmir, the Indian-grown plant containing 0.4 to 0.45 per cent. of alkaloid.

*Digitalis* is quite acclimatised on the Nilgiris, growing there without any attention. The Madras Store Department obtains all its requirements from Ootacamund, and the leaf has been found equally active to that grown in England.

*Henbane* is a native of the temperate Himalayas from 8,000 to 11,000 ft. It was introduced into the Botanic Gardens, Saharanpur, in 1840, and it has been steadily cultivated there up to the present time, and the products supplied to medical depôts satisfy the annual demand.

*Ipecacuanha* has been raised with a small measure of success in the hilly parts of India, and it only requires care and attention to raise it in sufficient amount to make it commercially remunerative.

*Jalap-root* grows as easily as potatoes in the Nilgiris, and there is no reason why the annual requirements (about 4,000 lb.) for the medical stores of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras should not be obtained from Ootacamund.

Mr. Puran Singh discusses the subject in the "Indian Forester" for March. He states that most of the drugs in the British Pharmacopœia grow wild in India, and that there is already a large export trade for some of them. He adds, however, that materials collected at random cannot be expected to fetch full prices, as they seldom come up to standard quality, and he adds:

The few drugs that are not indigenous to India could easily be made to grow in some part or other of this vast land. The great advantage accruing from the systematic cultivation of drugs is that a regular supply of genuine drugs of standard quality is assured. The variation in the quality of wild-grown drugs is sometimes a very serious drawback to finding a profitable market for them. The

quality of *Podophyllum Emodi* growing wild in India is an illustration in point. This plant was discovered by Sir George Watt in the year 1888, and now, even after twenty-four years, in which it has been shown to be identical with the American drug that is being employed for pharmaceutical purposes, it still remains unrecognised by the British Pharmacopœia, which, as explained by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST some time ago, is solely due to the uncertainty which still exists as to its physiological activity. This uncertainty can only be reduced to the minimum by artificial cultivation of the plant under uniform conditions and collecting at the proper season.

Mr. Singh also points out that the Indian consumers of medicine depend mostly on herbs growing wild in the forests, the more important of these probably numbering at least 1,000. This inland trade is very large; the possibilities in the Punjab only being put at Rs. 50,00,000. He mentions saffron, liquorice, and salep as products exotic to India, whose cultivation in that country looks full of promise. Mr. Singh suggests that a complete survey be made of the extent of the inland trade in medicinal products found growing wild in Indian forests in order to arrive at the figures of annual consumption, and that the forest areas where the most important drugs grow should be preserved. Inquiries should be instituted as to the best methods of cultivation, and, if need be, the means of extending the artificial propagation. It is to provide data to induce the private capitalist to embark on such enterprises that Mr. Singh advocates the formation of some body to go into the matter. He suggests that India is well worthy of attention by those in this country who are interested in extending the culture of drugs in the British Empire. In our opinion, India, with its great diversity of climates and soils, is admirably adapted for such a purpose. It has also the advantage of a plentiful supply of cheap labour, which is a necessity for the profitable cultivation of many drugs. What is being done in Johore in the cultivation of *ipecacuanha* could doubtless be done in India, and it is noteworthy that the Forest Department has already begun the cultivation of Indian *podophyllum-root* in the Punjab, United Provinces, and the North-Western Frontier, and that several maunds of dried rhizome are sold annually for local consumption. Mr. Hooper also shows that a start has been made in regard to the cultivation of *belladonna*, *henbane*, and *digitalis*. One of the principal difficulties to be overcome is to ensure a ready market, and there is also always the danger of over-production to be considered.

### Tuberculin in the Pharmacy.

THE position of pharmacists in relation to the supply of tuberculin would seem to be a very simple one. There are two methods in which the substance may be handled, either by handing over doses ready put up by the manufacturers, in which case relatively small profit is obtained, or by purchasing the concentrated tuberculin, diluting this with aseptic normal saline solution, and filling the required doses into hermetically sealed ampoules, by which a large profit appears to be possible. There are other questions, however, connected with tuberculin which render the subject very complicated, and we think it well to offer a word of warning so that pharmacists called upon to supply tuberculin may have some conception of the complexities of the situation, and thus be in a position to give advice, in a diplomatic way, to the many medical men who may be in ignorance of the facts. In the first place, the recent Congress on Tuberculosis made it quite clear that the highest authorities on the question are themselves

hopelessly at variance as to the value of tuberculin treatment, men who have had great experience taking diametrically opposite views as to its usefulness. Professor White, of Pittsburg, believes that we are just now in the trough of the sea following the second wave of enthusiasm for tuberculin treatment of tuberculosis. The medical profession have twice placed their confidence in tuberculin—on the first occasion when Koch's great discovery was announced, with what lamentable results those of us whose memories go back twenty-five years know only too well, and, later, through the researches of Sir Almroth Wright and other workers. This second wave seems to have spent itself, though there are many men of wide experience who still believe in tuberculin. Again, experts are by no means decided as to the nature of the active substance in tuberculin. For example, we have all along been told that when the germ of tubercle is cultivated exotoxin is secreted, but Professor Sahli stated at the Congress that there is no proof of the existence of an exotoxin. The active principle of all tuberculin he believes to be the protein of the tubercle bacilli, and Professor White thinks that a standard might be found by determining the nitrogen content. If this were done and the content printed on the label it might help in arriving at a basis for dosage. White, however, appears to forget what Inman pointed out—that there are varying degrees of virulence among bacilli of the same class. Sahli further says that all the various tuberculins are essentially identical, while Inman maintains that there are not only different strains of tubercle bacilli—human, bovine, and avian—but that human beings might suffer from any of these varieties, and consequently tuberculin may vary even when obtained from human sources.

According to White there is no such thing as standard tuberculin, and, further, no tuberculin manufacturer can guarantee that his tuberculin is of the same strength twice, and there is no means of testing the strength of any given tuberculin save by experiments on the body of the patient whom it is proposed to treat. Considering the dangerous nature of this remedy this is a very serious matter. Not only is there no standard preparation, but the situation is rendered still more complicated by the bewildering series of tuberculins issued by the various makers. For example, the following list of initials are only a few that might be quoted: T.O., T.R., T.B.E., V.T., P.T.O., P.T.R., P.B.E., P.V.T., B.F., P.B.F., I.K., besides fat-free, water-extract, suspensions of various kinds, and modifications advocated with a wealth of literary embroidery by Dr. A., Dr. B., and so on *ad infinitum*. The average general practitioner has not the least idea of what he wants when he asks for tuberculin and it is for the pharmacist to pay some attention to the subject in order to keep the doctor from going hopelessly astray. The need of guidance is realised when we reflect on the terribly toxic nature of the substance, as may be gathered from the minuteness of the doses prescribed. These are usually stated in metric fractions. For example, one school of therapy will commence in certain cases with the 200,000th part of a milligram. Translated into English weights this means that one grain of dry tubercle powder will provide thirteen million doses of the strength indicated; in other words, if one grain be dissolved in 1,000 gallons of water, six drops of the solution will give the required dose. From these small doses the treatment may be worked up to the tenth of a milligram, or the 650th of a grain. Another school will start with larger doses, but it is rarely that

as much as one milligram, or  $\frac{1}{63}$  grain, is exceeded. In view of these doses and of the probability that many deaths have in the past occurred through the injudicious use of tuberculin, it seems as if the substance ought to be on the poisons schedule, so as to minimise the risk of its being put to improper use by accident or design. One disquieting feature of the tuberculin treatment is that it is being carried out—for example, in tuberculosis dispensaries—by men who, on the authority of Sir James Fowler, have had but little experience of its use and of the dangers attending it. Sahli considers that it is indispensable that the general practitioner should render himself proficient in tuberculin treatment. Sir James Fowler quotes several cases where the patients were injured by tuberculin, and tells of one where the doctor had not even seen the patient but had prescribed by post, the tuberculin and syringe having been sent on with written instructions as to how and when the patient was to give herself an injection. While the authorities quoted above believe that tuberculin treatment properly controlled is good, they are unanimous in condemning its use in circumstances in which it is often used at present—as, for example, when the temperature is high—while many others condemn its use in any conditions whatever. The net result appears to be that tuberculin treatment is in hopeless confusion, and we recommend pharmacists not to venture on what would no doubt be financially profitable—namely, the diluting of strong tuberculin—but to confine themselves to supplying the particular brand favoured by the medical man, who should himself, with such intelligent aid as the pharmacist can render, decide what variety and what dose is to be employed.

#### Approved Formulas.

We are now receiving from subscribers formulas for known, admitted, and approved remedies for publication in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1914*. Each formula should be written on a separate piece of paper, and sent to us with a copy of the label used or proposed to be used. The preparations should not be in any sense proprietary, otherwise they do not come within the exemption established in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*.

#### Photographs of Pharmacies Wanted.

Mr. J. J. Hofman, Hon. Secretary of the International Congress of Pharmacy, 4 Schenkweg, The Hague, reminds us that in connection with the Congress there is to be an exhibition of photographs and plans of pharmacies and laboratories. He is anxious that the United Kingdom shall be represented at the exhibition, and asks for the loan of pictures from this country. The exhibition will be held in one of the rooms of the Kurhaus, Scheveningen, The Hague, and is to be opened on September 16.

#### Photoplasm.

Mr. Geo. Barlow explains in the "Daily Telegraph" some experiments upon the nature of light which have resulted in the discovery of a substance provisionally named photoplasm. He states that the phenomena of light, which the wave theory attributes to the impact upon the retina of ether-vibrations, are in reality due to a much more complex agency—due, in fact, to the ceaseless action upon the eye of a living, intensely active, amazingly plastic, corpuscular substance as yet unknown to science. This substance, photoplasm, can be seen with the microscope and, under certain conditions, with the trained naked eye. As seen by the eye, photoplasm takes

the form of an infinite number of discs, all of precisely the same size, covered with an endless series of very beautiful concentric rings, varied by extremely well-defined cruciform structures. No man of science to whom these have been shown has as yet been able to explain them. It was at first suggested that the observer was looking at a projected image of the epithelial layer of the eye, but this explanation has been finally abandoned. The whole mass of protoplasm seems to be imbued with intense vitality. The brilliant centres of the concentric rings fling out what appear to be marvellously delicate filaments, which, in Mr. Barlow's opinion, are ceaselessly engaged in sweeping minute bacteria into the black gulfs formed by the occasional wide expansions of the rings. Some commentators on this discovery are inclined to think that the origin of life is hidden in protoplasm.

### Enzymes.

An instructive review of the history of enzymes is given in "The Lancet" (1913, I., 470), in which the fact is pointed out that the commencement of the scientific study of enzymes arose from a consideration of certain changes occurring in industrial processes of alcoholic fermentation. At one time, states "The Lancet," the list of ferments was a comparatively small one. The enzyme diastase (or amylase, according to modern nomenclature), which was found to be responsible for changing starch into sugar, as in the brewing process, is probably our oldest acquaintance. It was first observed in 1814, and in 1831 it was discovered that saliva possesses a similar property which we know now to be due to the enzyme ptyalin. A similarly acting enzyme was found in the pancreas in 1845, and in the intestinal juice in 1895, so that the existence of animal diastase was established. The more complicated lysis of proteins, as performed by pepsin and pancreatin or trypsin, does not appear to have received serious attention until 1860. Enzymes were afterwards isolated from plants which showed a similar hydrolytic action, and then the hydrolysing action of acids simulating enzymes upon both carbohydrates and proteins came prominently into notice. The enzymes are classed on the basis of the chemical reactions which they bring about, whilst in regard to modern nomenclature it is generally agreed now to give them the termination "ase," as, for example, lactase, the enzyme which converts lactose into galactose; lipase, the enzyme which converts fat into fatty acids and alcohol. The substance acted upon, which gives the root name to the enzyme, is called the substrate. The terminology adopted has exceptions in the classic examples of pepsin and trypsin. After a further consideration of the modern developments of enzymology, it is stated that it is clear that certain enzymes in the human host exercise a profound influence upon the metabolic processes, which must be taken into account in any scheme of progressive medicine.

**PURGUEIRA-SEED.**—The exports of purgueira-seeds (*Jatropha curcas*) from the Cape Verde Islands were valued at 20,411, in 1911, as compared with 24,235, in 1910. The greater part of this produce goes to Lisbon, and some to Marseilles. The plant grows wild all over the islands, but especially in St. Jago and Fogo; its seeds contain an oil useful for illumination, while the ashes of the husk are said to be rich in potash useful for soap-making. There is an export duty of 3 reis per kilo. for Portuguese ports and 6 reis for foreign ports. The Government has from time to time made large plantations of purgueira-seed in order to serve the double purpose of afforesting the sterile lands near the sea, but the ravages of cattle have hitherto retarded its expansion.

## National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

### Dispensing in the Highlands.

The minutes of evidence of the Committee which sat in Edinburgh last year to inquire into the question of the administration of Medical Benefit in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, have been published this week. We indicated at the time the substance of the evidence given by chemists who appeared as witnesses before the Committee. From the full report, which is now available, we give the following abstracts:

Mr. Dandie Cairnie, chemist and druggist, Traill Street, Thurso, the first chemist to be called, said that no difficulty was experienced in getting medicines delivered. There are motor-cars running every day, and numerous coaches, besides the train and parcel-post. He did not object to the establishment of dispensaries away from populous districts, so long as a qualified dispenser was in charge and that the dispensaries belonged to chemists. There is no call for doctors to dispense. People doctor themselves a good deal, as it is cheaper to buy patent medicines than to send for a doctor. He was not able to state what would be a fair annual sum to estimate for drugs for a family. The question is being considered by the Pharmaceutical Society. In reply to Dr. Robertson, he said the sale of patent medicines bulks largely in his business, but is not a remunerative part. There had not been, so far as he was aware, any exposure of patent medicines.

Mr. Donald Dewar, chemist and druggist, Portree, the only chemist in the island of Skye, was next examined. He had been at Portree for fifteen years. The supply of drugs in the island is done mainly through doctors. He gets more prescriptions from outside doctors. It is a protection to the public for the chemist to dispense, as it is a check on the doctor. He had more than once discovered accidental mistakes made by doctors. A chemist, from his training, is likely to be more accurate in dispensing than a doctor. He had no difficulty in obtaining his drugs or in delivering them to patients. Patent medicines occupy about 50 per cent. of his trade. The reluctance of people in outlying parts to send for a doctor is perhaps accounted for by the expense. He is sometimes asked to prescribe for the same reason.

Mr. Roderick Smith, chemist and druggist, Point Street, Stornoway, who has been in business for twelve years, said that doctors do their own dispensing in Stornoway. The chemist has to rely on the sale of patent medicines and family remedies. When a doctor requires an expensive or unusual drug he sends to the chemist for it. Doctors also supply drugs to the Parish Council, and charge for medicines. The public reason why a doctor should not dispense is that he also signs the death certificate. Chemists carry a greater variety of drugs than medical men. Witness's stock of drugs is exceptional for a chemist who does not get the local dispensing. There are more chemists in business in Stornoway than there are doctors, so that it would be a greater convenience to patients if the chemist did the dispensing. He did not think there are enough doctors for the population, but at the same time perhaps not a living for the doctor. The preference of doctors to do their own dispensing can only be from the point of view of profit.

Dr. T. L. Branden, Fort William, said he did not give prescriptions as a rule, but telephoned to the chemist. He had never come across a case where it was not safe to allow patients to handle prescriptions. He did not think that the liability to error was less in telephoning than in writing a prescription. It might be greater.

### Notes.

**THE REGULATIONS** governing the application of money available for the purpose of research under Section 16 (2) of the National Insurance Act, which, in their provisional form, were referred to in the *C. & D.*, June 28, index folio 981, have been published this week in the "London Gazette" in accordance with the statutory requirements.

**COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON MALINGERING.**—A Special Committee has been appointed to inquire into the allegations of excessive sickness claims and malingering among insured persons. Sir Claud Schuster is Chairman, and among the other members are the following members of the medical profession: Mr. Adam Fulton, M.B., Miss H. H. Frances Ivens, M.B., Mr. James Pearse, M.D., M.B., Mr. Lauriston Elgie Shaw, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and Mr. J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S. The terms of reference are "to inquire into and report upon the alleged excessive claims upon and allowances by approved societies in England in respect of

sickness benefit and any special circumstances which may cause any such claims or allowances." The investigation is limited to England.—Our Parliamentary correspondent learns that the Committee is unlikely to hold its first meeting until the end of next month. Sir Claude Schuster is at present on leave of absence.

### Medical Benefit Administration.

*With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances.*

**Blackpool.**—Mr. F. S. Pitt-Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., sends us correspondence relating to the prescribing of proprietary preparations for patients under the National Insurance Act. Dr. Pitt-Taylor, in a letter to the local "Gazette-News" on August 1, gave, as a factor helping to increase the sickness rates, the "unwise action" of some Insurance Committees, including that for Blackpool, in stating that they will not pay for proprietary medicines. He says this places a ban on preparations which in private practice have been found "superior to P.B. preparations or not to be found in the B.P. at all." In reply to Dr. S. English, who wrote that doctors had for too long had their medicines prescribed by the manufacturing chemist, Dr. Pitt-Taylor said medical men prescribe proprietary medicines "because by so doing they guarantee the purity and physiological efficiency of the drugs prescribed." This last point was illustrated by reference to Oppenheimer's mercury atoxylate and Nativelle's digitalin. "A Chemist," in reply to this, denied altogether that proprietary medicines are prescribed because the dosage is guaranteed. Many medical men admit it is done for convenience. Dr. Pitt-Taylor, in answering this, points out that there are many grades of sodium bicarbonate, and lays stress on the difference in price between ordinary galenicals and their physiologically standardised counterparts. In conclusion, Dr. Pitt-Taylor wrote to the clerk of the Blackpool Insurance Committee on August 12, stating that he abandons his claim to the "floating sixpence," and asking in return liberty to prescribe in his judgment what is best for his patients.

**Burnley.**—A letter is to be sent to medical practitioners and chemists prohibiting the supply of certain articles. This action followed a statement from the Pharmaceutical Sub-Committee that there had been a large amount of prescribing of expensive proprietary drugs and packed patent medicines.

**Canterbury.**—As a result of the local chemists' representations to the Insurance Commissioners, a further sum has been paid on their Insurance accounts, bringing the total up to 67 per cent.

**Dewsbury.**—At last week's meeting of the Insurance Committee notice was given that at the next meeting of the Committee a motion would be made to rescind the decision disallowing Dr. Pritchard to dispense his own prescriptions. This was after Mr. R. Gledhill, chemist and druggist, had explained the mile limit. Chemists have been paid 80 per cent. of their accounts for the quarter ending July 31.

**Doncaster.**—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on August 19, in reply to Mr. Moxon, who said he could not get a prescription dispensed on the afternoon of Thursday, the early-closing day, Mr. Stiles, chemist and druggist stated that shortly after the Act came into operation he went to all the doctors in the town, and asked whether it would be necessary for the chemists to keep open on Thursday afternoons. With one exception, they all replied in the negative. The Chairman remarked that in the West Riding the doctors and the chemists had agreed among themselves that the medical men should dispense on the afternoon of the early-closing day, at night, and on Sundays. Dr. Wilson said this was an amicable and friendly arrangement. He had heard of a man wandering round for a chemist on early-closing day because his doctor had refused to dispense his medicine, but he thought this was a very exceptional case. The Committee decided to take no action in regard to the matter.

**Dundee.**—During the past quarter 36,000 prescriptions have been dealt with by the chemists on the panel at an average cost of 10½d. each prescription, the accounts for these amounting to 1,630l. The sum available from the Drug Fund is about 1,275l., leaving a deficit of 355l. to be paid for by the "floating sixpence." The chemists' accounts for the past half-year amount to 2,690l.

**Hertfordshire.**—The Insurance Committee posted cheques to all chemists on the panel last week. The accounts now paid represent 90 per cent. of the total amount of the first two quarters.

**Liverpool.**—According to the local "Post" for August 25, a chemist carrying on business just outside Liverpool finds himself in a quandary. On the panel both for the city and the county, he has dispensed prescriptions given by a

county panel doctor to an insured patient temporarily living outside the municipal area for the sake of his health. The Liverpool Insurance Committee rejected the charge for the prescriptions, and referred the chemist to the county authority. In turn, the county authority declined to pay, and referred the chemist back to the city office. Seeking advice, the chemist applied to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance, which, our contemporary states, "in perplexity at the novel situation," referred him to the Insurance Commissioners. The Commissioners have replied by printed postcard acknowledging the chemist's statement of his case and his dilemma, but they do not say whether he is to expect a further communication. As the chemist points out, the correspondence has swallowed up any small profit he might have reaped. The patient, who has recovered, is championing the chemist's cause.

**Merioneth.**—At the monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee on August 21 it was reported that the accounts of chemists and doctors for dispensing exceeded the 206l. 9s. 3d. from the Drug Fund. It was stated that half of the dispensing was done by the medical men. The clerk was instructed to write to the Welsh Insurance Commissioners, desiring them to send representatives to the Committee's next meeting, so that the position may be discussed.

**Radnorshire.**—Chemists' accounts amounting to 23l. 10s. 9d. were passed at the last meeting of the Insurance Committee.

**Rutland.**—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on August 21 that the prescriptions dispensed by chemists numbered 2,288, the payments to pharmacists amounting to 52l. 6s. 6d. The doctors received 157l. 11s. 4d. from the Drug Fund, in addition to 1,002l. 1s. 8d. from the panel fund. There are nine chemists on the panel.

**West Bromwich.**—The local Medical Committee have written the Insurance Committee advising them as follows:

Infusions should be charged ½d. per 4 oz. or part of 4 oz., and ¼d. per 4 oz. or part of 4 oz. buchu, senega, cinchona acid, and serpentaria. [The Medical Committee consider these fair prices, and state that 4 oz. and multiples of 4 oz. are an more general use than 3 oz. and part of 3 oz.]

For the same reasons aquae should be charged ½d. per 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.; aquae rosae, aurant. flor., and sambuci, 1d. per 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.

The present tariff rate for tablets is excessive, and should be 2d. per doz.

The local Pharmaceutical Committee are unable to agree with the Medical Committee on the question of infusions and waters, as the supply would then be conducted at a loss; but to meet the Medical Committee as far as possible they agree to supply tablets at 3d. per doz. They point out that tablets are often ordered in half-dozen lots, and boxes, labels, and written instructions for use have to be "thrown in." The matter is to be discussed and voted on at the next Medical Benefit Sub-Committee meeting.

**West Hartlepool.**—A further payment has been made to chemists, making a total of 90 per cent. of their accounts for the second quarter. The clerk of the Insurance Committee was instructed to write to the Insurance Commissioners, asking when the Committee may hope to receive sanction for paying chemists more than 90 per cent. of the sum estimated at the rate of 6d. for each insured person. Among the accounts recommended for payment by the Sanatorium Benefit Sub-Committee was one of 14l. 13s. 4d. from Mr. P. H. Gamlen, chemist and druggist, for drugs and appliances.

**NEW CHILIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.**—The Board of Trade has received through the Foreign Office a copy of a proposed new Customs tariff for Chile, which, if it becomes law, will substitute a specific tariff for the present *ad valorem* system. It is reported that if this new tariff (which has been referred back by the Chamber of Deputies to the Commission who prepared it) is not enacted during the present year, a new valuation tariff will probably be enforced by Presidential Decree as from January 1, 1914. A copy of the draft new valuation tariff has also been received, but it is understood that it is likely to undergo considerable modification before it is finally approved. It may be explained that under the present system the *ad valorem* rates of duty established by law are assessed on official valuations contained in the valuation tariff. A copy of the proposed new specific tariff and also of the proposed new valuation tariff (both in Spanish) may be seen by British traders interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

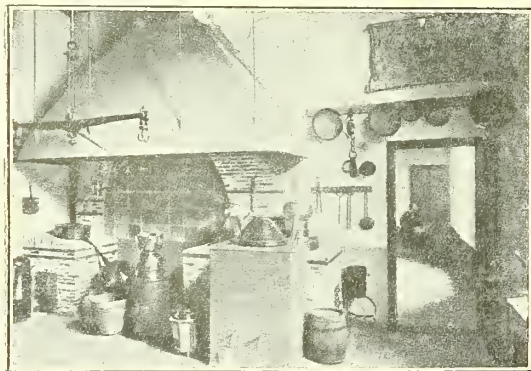
## Amsterdam Medico-Pharmaceutical Museum.

THE rather unusual feature of a municipal medico-pharmaceutical museum at Amsterdam is due largely to the initiative of Queen Emma, mother of the present Queen of Holland. The museum consists of an apothecary's shop and laboratory, a sickroom fitted on the plan which prevails in the numerous almshouses that Amsterdam owes to the benefactions of her wealthy citizens of the Middle Ages, and a "restraint chamber," as formerly used for the reception of lunatics. In a small ante-room there is an interesting collection of letters, pictures, proclamations, etc., bearing on pharmaceutical and medical matters.



THE PHARMACY.

Quite a number of these prints and letters relate to proprietary remedies of English origin. Thus there is a copy of a handbill advertising "Boogard's oil" as a remedy for all diseases and infirmities, and notifying the public of Amsterdam of a proposed visit of the proprietor of the remedy to that city. Similarly, there is a copy of the letter of appointment of Burchell to be anodyne-necklace maker to George III., and another one showing that his anodyne necklaces were strongly recommended both by George III. and William IV. for the Royal children. An item of more modern interest is a "Sequah's oil" handbill, such as was distributed by Sequah on his first tour



THE LABORATORY.

through the United Kingdom. There is also a fine collection of English, French, and Dutch caricatures on the subject of chloroform narcosis.

The shop and laboratory belong to the period of the second half of the eighteenth century. The former contains a good collection of old Delft jars, mostly by celebrated makers. Many of them bear labels for products still in common use, but few people in the drug-trade could at the present day state the composition of "Pulvis Comit. K." This appears to have been a preparation used by or recommended by a Count of Kent, and among other

things it contained bezoar stones, gold and silver, and was official in the Hague Pharmacopœia of 1738. Another interesting preparation is "Requies puerorum," the active constituent of which seems to have been opium. The laboratory is of about the same period as the pharmacy, and contains a charming collection of the alembics, glass retorts, mortars and pestles, jars, pans, scales and weights, etc., of the period. Galvanised sheet iron was then unknown, and all the vessels used for carrying or holding water and other liquids in the laboratory are either of leather, glass, or clumsy earthenware. There is a still arranged for the preparation of iodine, and two others for the distillation of medicinal waters. The pharmacy and laboratory are kept in that excellent condition which is traditional in Holland, and the brass and copper wares get no opportunity of growing a patina. The sickroom presents no features of special interest, but the "restraint room" contains some of the rather barbarous-looking fittings which were formerly considered necessary in the treatment of the insane, and therefore has a mild "chamber of horrors" interest attaching to it. The illustrations used in this article are from postcards issued on behalf of the Benevolent Fund of the Netherlands Pharmaceutical Society.

## Practical Notes and Formulae.

### Wart-paint.

The following formula is given for a wart-paint in a German medical journal:

Chloral hydrate,		
Acetic acid ...	...	of each 6 parts
Salicylic acid,		
Ether ...	...	of each 4 parts
Collodion ...	...	15 parts

Apply with a camel-hair pencil.

### Catheter Lubricant.

MISS C. M. ROEHR, in a paper before the Women's Association of the Pacific Coast, gave the following formula for a lubricating jelly for surgical instruments:

Bleached Irish moss	...	30 grams
Distilled water	...	1,000 c.c.
Phenol	...	12 grams
Water	...	a sufficiency

Wash the moss for ten to fifteen minutes, and then heat with the distilled water on a water-bath for half an hour. Strain, evaporate to one-third its volume, and add the phenol. The lubricant is filled into collapsible tubes, and keeps indefinitely.

### Dog Tonic Pills.

AS A TONIC AND CONDITION PILL FOR DOGS Mr. G. Richard ("Bulletin of Pharmacy") recommends the following:

Aloes ...	...	2 grains
Iron sulphate	...	2 grains
Arsenious acid	...	1/100 grain
Quinine sulphate	...	1/2 grain
Gentian extract	...	a sufficiency

Make one pill.

For small dogs (10 to 25 lb.), give one pill twice a day; for larger dogs, two pills twice a day.

### Preserving Chloroform.

Chief Staff Apotheker Th. Budde recommends the addition of a definite percentage of alcohol—0.6 per cent.—to chloroform, in place of the limit of 0.6 to 1 per cent. prescribed by the German Pharmacopœia. Chloroform for anaesthesia employed in the German Army is put up in bottles of 30 c.c., which are completely filled. These glass-stoppered bottles are graduated, and the stoppers are sealed with the following mixture: Gelatin, 30; glycerin, 20; zinc oxide, 10; water, 100. This sealing permits the immediate recognition of any leakage. Experiments made with chloroform stored in this way in brown-tinted bottles showed that no decomposition took place within a reasonable time. It is further noted by the same authority that chloroform-vapour and air on burning were found to yield an amount of hydrochloric acid equal to only 8.7 per cent. of the chlorine contained in the chloroform, thus contradicting the assumption that on combustion chloroform-vapour is almost wholly transformed into hydrochloric acid.

## Continental Situations.

*A Gazetteer of the Continental towns in which there is most demand for English chemists' assistants, with particulars how to get there.*

**M**ORE and more Englishmen find their way abroad every year to meet the growing needs of "the stranger in a foreign land." More than one hundred English chemists accept berths on the Riviera every winter, and Continental experience is much more sought after now by young pharmacists than it was ten years ago. To any young pharmacist who is willing to adapt himself to circumstances, and to take full advantage of his opportunities, whose ambition is spiced with a love of adventure, and whose imagination is able to see glory in grey places, a season abroad is particularly good business. A Continental berth offers to the Britisher opportunities for foreign travel which are rarely enjoyed by the members of other trades or professions. It is the custom for the pharmacy to pay his outward fare, and he can generally manage to pick up enough of the language to indulge in a ten-day holiday trip on the way back at the price of an ordinary return ticket. The subjoined paragraphs give all the information that assistants usually find necessary in regard to the places:

**AIX-LES-BAINS.**—Fashionable watering-place, 35 miles south of Geneva, 360 miles from Paris, situated on Lake Bourget in a plain surrounded by mountains. Pop. 8,000. Fare—London, Paris, Macon, 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; 17 to 20 hours. Season, April to October. Possesses warm sulphur springs. 35,000 visitors annually, many English. Conditions as at Vichy. *Pharmacies*—Bocquin, Dueroux, Folliet, Lacroix, Piot.

**ALASSIO** (see Riviera).—Small seaport on Italian Riviera, favoured by English as winter resort. Pop. 5,000. 57 miles from Genoa. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, Ventimiglia, or Paris, Modane, Turin, Genoa, 5*l.* 3*s.*; time, 30 to 35 hours. *Pharmacia* Gentile.

**BEAULIEU** (see Riviera).—Small select town, French Riviera. Pop. 1,400. 143 miles from Marseilles. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, 5*l.* 6*s.*; 25 to 27 hours. Lies on wide bay midway between Nice and Monaco. *Pharmacies*—Garziglia, Groscurin, Janey.

**BIARRITZ.**—Situated on cliffs facing Bay of Biscay, within a few miles of San Sebastian, the Spanish frontier town. Pop. 16,400. Season, January to May. Fare—London, Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne, 4*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; 20 to 24 hours. Pension, 90*f.*; room, 35*f.* High-class business, with good opportunities of learning Spanish. Knowledge of French desirable. *Pharmacies*—Bignon, Cussac, Lafaille, Moureu, Taupin.

**BORDIGHERA** (see Riviera).—Italian Riviera. 166 miles from Marseilles. Pop. 4,000. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, 5*l.* 8*s.*; 23 to 35 hours. *Pharmacies*—Bachen, Calvanna, Tassaroti.

**BOULOGNE.**—North coast of France, opposite Folkestone; much like an English coast town. Living cheap, salaries modest. Fare, 19*s.*; 3½ hours from London. Season, May to September. *Pharmacies*—Duterte, Parsons, Vienne.

**CANNES** (see Riviera).—A favourite winter resort on French Riviera for invalids; very good-class businesses; many English visitors; high prices. 120 miles from Marseilles. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, 5*l.* 4*s.*; 24 to 26 hours. *Pharmacies*—Ardisson, Dechenaux, Francou, Gras, Ricardo, Rondet, Saulnier.

**CARLSBAD.**—Fashionable watering-place in Austria; famous mineral springs. Openings for Englishmen rare. Fare—London, Ostend, Brussels, Würzburg, 4*l.* 15*s.*; 31 hours.

**CONTREXÉVILLE.**—Small French watering-place on borders of Lorraine. Cold mineral springs. Pop. 1,000. Mainly French visitors; occasional English vacancies. Season, May to September. Fare—London, Calais, Laon, Châlons, 3*l.* 15*s.*; 14 to 18 hours.

**DAVOS-PLATZ.**—North-east Switzerland. Pop. 8,500. Situated in narrow valley between high snow-covered mountains. Summer and winter seasons. 16,000 visitors annually. Several large sanatoria. Fare—London, Calais, Laon, Basle, Landquart, 4*l.* 10*s.*; 23 to 26 hours. Most popular Swiss resort for tuberculous patients. Language, German. *Pharmacie* Weinreich.

**DINARD.**—North coast of France. Fare—London, Southampton, St. Malo, 1*l.* 6*s.*; thence by boat. Small salaries; good opportunities for studying French. Summer season. *Pharmacies*—Daniel, Sagot.

**EVIAN.**—South side of Lake Geneva. Fashionable French watering-place. Pop. 3,100. Few English visitors. Two cold mineral springs. Fare—London, Paris, Geneva, 4*l.*; 24 hours.

**FLORENCE.**—Italy. Situated at foot of Apennines on river Arno. Capital of the province of same name. The home of Italian art, literature, and language; one of the most interesting and attractive cities of the world. Cheap and pleasant town to live in. 5,000 English and American residents. Pop. 200,000. Board and lodging can easily be obtained at 1*l.* a week. Fare—London, Paris, Turin, 5*l.* 10*s.*; 40 to 43 hours. Season, October to May, but visitors all the year round. *Pharmacies*—Anglo-American, Münstermann, Roberts & Co.

**FRANCE.**—Situations in France for Englishmen, except at Paris or the Riviera, are not easily obtained. A knowledge of French is always desirable. There are small places, such as Dinard in the north, where board, lodging, and tuition are offered in exchange for services—no salary. These provide excellent opportunities of acquiring the language. An Englishman who is not qualified has great difficulty in obtaining a situation abroad. A passport is necessary for residence in France.

**GENEVA.**—Magnificently situated at western end of Lake Geneva and on the frontier of France and Switzerland. A town that has played a very important part in the history of Europe. Famous for schools and colleges. Language, French. Pop. 104,000. Fare—London, Paris, Macon, 3*l.* 18*s.*; 21 hours. *Pharmacies*—Finck, Hahn, Petrowski.

**GENOA** (see Riviera).—Italy's chief seaport, situated on Gulf of Genoa; centre of Italian Riviera. Season, October to May; but visitors come and go all the year. Living cheap. Pop. 156,000. Fare—London, Paris, Turin, 5*l.*; 23 to 32 hours. *Pharmacie*—Moscatelli.

**HYÈRES** (see Riviera).—Oldest winter resort of French Riviera. 55 miles from Marseilles; 3 miles from sea, on large salt marshes. Good opportunities of learning French. Pop. 17,700. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, 4*l.* 17*s.*; 24 hours. *Pharmacies*—Lébeque, Massel, Powell.

**INTERLAKEN.**—Small town on narrow neck of land between Lakes of Brienz and Thun, and overshadowed by the Jungfrau, Eiger, and Monck. Pop. 4,500. Fare—London, Calais, Laon, Basle, Berne, 3*l.* 7*s.*; 22 to 26 hours. Summer season. Language, German. *Pharmacies*—Pulver, Seewer.

**LAUSANNE.**—On slopes of Mount Jorat, two or three miles from Port of Ouchy on north shore of Lake Geneva. Pop. 34,000. Many English residents; many schools and colleges. Living expensive. Language, French. Fare—London, Paris, Pontarlier, 3*l.* 12*s.*; 18 to 20 hours. *Pharmacies*—De Giez, Masset.

**LUERNE.**—The jewel of Switzerland. Extremely picturesque situation on Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, in the midst of some of the most magnificent scenery of Europe. It is the most visited city in Europe. Pop. 26,000. A great deal of English business is done here. Fare—London, Calais, Laon, Basle, 3*l.* 14*s.*; 21 hours. Season, May to September. Language, German. *Pharmacies*—Brunck, Düst, Foster.

**MARSEILLES** (see Riviera).—At the mouth of the Rhône, on south coast of France. The second city of France. Pop. 500,000. Not a pleasure resort, but many visitors pass through. No fixed season. Prices for board and lodging very moderate. Fare—London, Paris, Lyons, 4*l.* 12*s.*; 20 to 24 hours. *Pharmacies*—Charrier, Perrand.

**MENTONE** (see Riviera).—Situated on a wide bay, within sight of the Italian frontier. Many invalids stay throughout the winter, and much high-class English business is done. Pop. 10,000. 155 miles from Marseilles. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, 5*l.* 8*s.*; 25 to 28 hours. *Pharmacies*—Bézos, Blanchet, Ferlet, Laverne, Oddo, Saucet.

**MONACO** (see Riviera).—This principality is about half a square mile in area, and has a population of 16,000 persons. Principal centres are Monte Carlo, Monaco, La Condamine, and above, on French territory, the new suburb of Beausoleil. The most gay and fashionable district of the French Riviera. Living rather expensive; salaries good. Not many invalids; visitors of every nationality. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, 5*l.* 7*s.*; 24 to 28 hours. *Pharmacies*—Cruzel, Glimmann, Jouard, Marsan, Plissonier; at Beausoleil, *Pharmacies* Anglaise, Wagner.

**MONTREUX.**—The towns of Clarens, Charnex, Vernex, Colonges, Vevtaux, Territet, and Glion form collectively the district of Montreux. These extend along the north-eastern coast of Lake Geneva, forming what has been called the Swiss Riviera. French is the language spoken. Very popular resort of English people. Pop. 10,700. Summer season: though Les Avants, a village in the mountains above Montreux, is rapidly growing in favour as a winter sport centre. Salaries usually low—200*f.* to 250*f.* per month. Living rather expensive. *Pharmacies*—Engelmann, Rapin, Schmidt.

**NAPLES.**—Occupies one of the finest situations in the world. The most populous town in Italy. Conditions similar to those of Genoa and Marseilles. Pop. 550,000. Fare—

London, Paris, Turin, Rome, 6l.; 47 to 50 hours. Living reasonable. Salaries 250 to 300 lire; many permanencies. *Pharmacies*—Anglo-American (Düret), English (Kernot), Internazionale, Roberts & Co.

NICE (see Riviera).—Largest and cheapest town on the Riviera. Pop. 140,000. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, 5l. 6s.; 24 to 27 hours. Capital of Alpes-Maritimes. February and March busiest months. Famous for carnival. Pension 70f. to 90f.; room 25f. to 30f. monthly. Cimiez, fashionable suburb in hills. Not quite so select as Cannes or Mentone. Not a resort for invalids. *Pharmacies*—Anglaise (Nicholls), 4 Avenue Masséna; Anglo-Russe, 16 Rue Macarani; Basso, Avenue de la Gare; Bagnol, Place Tozelli; Chierico Frères, Rue Hôtel des Postes; Emmanuel (late Watson), Avenue de la Gare; Guillaibert, Avenue de la Gare; Giraud, Avenue de la Gare; Leocini, Rue St. Etienne; Liotard, Rue de France; Parisienne, Rue de France; Passerieux, Rue Masséna; Pegurier, Avenue Félix Faure; Raymond, Boulevard de Cimiez; Rebecq, Avenue de la Gare; Rostagni, Avenue de la Gare; Scoffier, Rue du Palais; Süe, Avenue de la Gare.

PARIS.—Fare—London, Calais, 1l. 19s.; 8 hours. Pension 90f. to 100f., room 30f. to 35f. monthly. Commencing salary, 250f. per month, but assistants who gain a knowledge of the language may rise to 400f. monthly. Season, April to July and October to December, but there is a large resident English population all the year round. Situations are generally permanent. Very high-class business is done, similar in character to West End of London. Good prices are obtained, and good general Continental experience is to be gained. *Pharmacies*—Anglaise, 62 Avenue Champs Elysées; Beral, Rue de Rivoli; British-American, 3 Rue Scribe; Carteret, Rue St. Honoré; Combarieu, 120 Rue de Provence; Delouche, 2 Place Vendôme; Hautdidier, 37 Rue Galilée; Langlois, 4 Boulevard de la Madeleine; Lemoine, 6 Avenue Victor Hugo; Lecompte, 10 Avenue Wagram; Logeais, 37 Avenue Marceau; Richard, 37 Rue la Pérouse; Roberts & Co., 5 Rue de la Paix; Scott & Co. (wholesale), 4 Rue Chauveau Lagarde; Swann, 12 Rue Castiglione; Universelle, Rue St. Honoré.

PAT.—In the south-western part of France. A town much patronised by English visitors of the better class. Season, November to June. Pension about 80f. to 90f., room 30f. to 35f. per month. Pop. 35,000. Fare—London, Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne, 4l. 10s.; 24 hours. Knowledge of French desirable. *Pharmacies*—Garders, Jarvis.

THE RIVIERA.—By "The Riviera" is meant that portion of the Mediterranean coast which extends from Marseilles in the South of France to Pisa at the mouth of the Arno in Italy. It is divided into three sections. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia—162 miles—is the French Riviera. This is the wealthiest, gayest, and most popular part. Genoa divides the remaining portion (which is the Italian Riviera) into the Riviera di Ponente, 95 miles west to Ventimiglia, and the Riviera di Levante, 103 miles east to Pisa. Bordighera and San Remo are the two principal resorts on the Italian Riviera. The season runs from October to May, and visitors include people of all nationalities. Mentone and Cannes are the resorts of invalids; Nice and Monte Carlo are more the centres of pleasure. Assistants can obtain pension at the smaller restaurants for 90f. a month, and room from 20f. to 30f. Salaries begin at 250f., but one can get a good increase for the second season. Work on the Riviera is light and agreeable. Good dispensing is to be done, and English visitors are very numerous. An hour and a-half is the usual allowance for meals, and alternate Sundays and evenings are generally free. The Riviera is the best place for an Englishman's first season abroad.

ROME.—Capital of Italy. Pop. 425,000. Fare—London, Paris, Modane, Turin, 5l. 16s.; 41 to 43 hours; *via* London, Basle, Chiasso, Milan, 6l. 7s. Season, October to May; Easter the height. There is a large English-speaking population. Living fairly cheap; board and lodging from 1l. weekly. Men with languages command good salaries. *Pharmacies*—Baker, Bartlett, Evans, Roberts, Wall.

ST. MORITZ, BAD AND DORF.—Two villages; 1 mile above sea level; north-east Switzerland. Highest point of Engadine. Summer and winter seasons. Pension, 100f. to 120f. monthly. Salary, 300f.; room found. Greatly patronised by English as sport centre. Language, German. Fare—London, Calais, Basle, Zürich, Chur, 4l. 15s.; 24 to 28 hours. *Pharmacies*—Internationales (two shops).

SAN REMO (see Riviera).—The largest health resort in Italian Riviera; 85 miles west of Genoa. Pop. 17,000. Fare—London, Paris, Marseilles, 4l. 18s.; 29 to 32 hours. *Pharmacy*—Squire.

SWITZERLAND.—Many opportunities for English assistants. Three languages in use: North and east, Zürich, Lucerne, and Engadine, German; south-west, Geneva, Montreux, and Berne, French; south, below St. Gotthard and Lugano, Italian. Knowledge of languages desirable; good oppor-

tunities for learning. Generally outdoor engagements. Salaries good, except Lausanne-Montreux district. Pension, 80f. to 100f.; rooms, 30f. to 40f. Passport necessary for residence. Assistants must be qualified.

VEVEY.—Near Lausanne, on north shore of Lake Geneva. Pop. 9,000. Fare—London, Paris, Pontarlier, 5l. 16s.; 20 hours. Language, French. Conditions as at Montreux. Nestlé's factory here uses 100,000 litres of fresh milk daily. *Pharmacy*—Golaz.

VICHY.—The principal watering-place of France, 220 miles from Paris, in province of Allier. Fare—London, Calais, Paris, 3l. 2s. 6d.; 18 hours. Pop. 14,200. 80,000 visitors annually. Summer season. Knowledge of French very useful. Work easy, and good opportunities of learning language. Pension, 80f. to 90f.; room, 30f. *Pharmacies*—Desbrest, Patrice.

VITTEL.—French watering-place, similar to Contrexéville, situated on borders of Lorraine. Cold mineral springs. Pop. 1,800. Fare—London, Paris, Nancy, 3l. 12s.; 15 to 18 hours. Season, May to September. *Pharmacy*—Grosgrurin.

## POISONING FATALITIES.

TEN deaths due to poisons have been the subject of inquiry since last week:

*Ammonia* was the initial cause of the death by misadventure of an infant named Dorothy Harwood (2), the daughter of a Partridge Green farm labourer.

*Carbolic Acid* caused the self-inflicted death of Emma Jane Lee (61), Southport.

*Laudanum*.—Julius Reusch, Ph.D. (82), teacher of languages, West Hampstead, was found dying in a ditch at Barnet from laudanum-poisoning.—The same drug caused the suicidal death of Elizabeth Ann Boulton (53), who took 4 oz. of the opiate.

*Narcotic*.—Cuno W. M. Hoyrup (22), a Danish medical man, died from an overdose of some narcotic. According to the evidence of the river police, a small bottle containing a colourless liquid with a crystalline deposit, and nine veronal powders were found in deceased's clothes. There was also a poison-label, bearing the name of a South Shields chemist, in one of his pockets, but the label, an adhesive one, did not look as though it had been used. A constable had ascertained that Dr. Hoyrup called at the chemist's shop and asked for morphine, stating that he was a medical man, but as he was not known to the manager he was not supplied with anything. The manager was unable to explain how he had got the label.

*Potassium Cyanide*.—Arthur H. A. M. Smiley, secretary of a mining company, poisoned himself with this lethal agent in Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

*Prussic Acid* caused the deaths of Florence Hanson (27) at Ardwick. At the inquest an open verdict was found.—George Henry Derymond (61), architect, Liverpool, killed himself at Blackpool with the same poison.

*Spirit of Salt* was the poison used for suicidal purposes by Harry Wm. Bailey (39), Croydon.—A Peterborough veterinary surgeon named Sutton died through taking hydrochloric acid in mistake for spirit of camphor.

*Sulphuric Acid*.—At the inquest at Wolverhampton on a four-year-old girl named Phyllis Mary Smith, who died from the effects of drinking a small quantity of vitriol in mistake for ginger-beer, it was stated the poison was used by deceased's grandfather in his locksmith's business. It was not labelled "Poison" when purchased, and the bottle containing it was similar to that of ginger-beer, from which deceased was in the habit of drinking.

*Veronal*.—At the resumed inquest at Margate on Mary Dorothy Brophy, Dr. W. H. Willcox, the Home Office analyst, reported that the tablets found by deceased's bed-side consisted of aspirin. Mr. Liston, Ph.C., 108 Limerick Street, Limerick, was present, although he had been advised that his attendance was not necessary under the circumstances. In course of his evidence, Mr. Liston stated that he had ascertained that while he was away on his holiday a young lady was supplied, on a doctor's prescription, with a box of veronal tablets, which, according to the doctor's instructions, did not bear on the label the word "Veronal." The witness could not explain how another box containing aspirin tablets and bearing his name came into the deceased lady's possession. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death resulted from an overdose of veronal. They added a rider to the effect that veronal should be included in Schedule 1 of the Poisons Act. They thanked Mr. Liston for coming forward to give evidence, exonerating him from all blame. The Coroner indicated his agreement with the verdict and rider.

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., August 28.

THE chemical and drug markets have been rather more animated this week, in spite of the holiday season. Price-fluctuations, which are more numerous, are mostly upwards. Of primary importance is the sudden rise of 20 per cent. in crude iodine by the Syndicate, and all iodine preparations follow the advance, potassium being 1s. 9d. and iodoform 2s. 3d. per lb. more. Excited markets have prevailed in cream of tartar, tartaric and citric acids, which are all dearer in consonance with raw materials. Citrates are 1d. dearer. Quinine is firm, the makers having bought the equivalent of 46½ tons quinine "in the bark" on the terms of the Agreement. Among drugs the chief alterations include a further advance in hydrastis and a decline in senega. Cascara sagrada has been active, after a long period of depression. Balsam tolu is dearer, the U.S.A. having bought here. Calabar beans, condurango, and insect-flowers are offered at lower rates. Cantharides are very dear, and offers of new chamomiles are few, the tone being firmer. Menthol is in retail spot demand, arrival prices being easier. Essential oils present few changes, lemon remaining on the easy side. H.G.H. peppermint oil is 6d. higher on spot, tin oil being unchanged. Orange oil is neglected. The principal movements of the week are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower.
Arnica-flowers	Ammonia	Arsenic	Calabar beans
Balsam tolu	sulphate	Coconut oil	Cloves
Citrates	Chamomiles	Damiana	Condurango
Citric acid	Cinnamon	Menthol	Insect-flowers
Cream of tartar	(thirds)	(to arrive)	Lemon oil
Hydrastis	Gum acacia	Turpentine	(c.i.f.)
Iodine and	Jaborandi-		Linseed oil
preps.	leaves		Senega
Opium	Pepper		
Peppermint oil	(white)		
(H.G.H.)			
Rhatany			
Tartaric acid			
Wax,			
Carnauba			

### London Markets.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during June 1913 amounted to 47,401 lb. (552l.), against 53,455 lb. (543l.) in 1912. During the six months ending June the exports were 237,164 lb. (2,735l.), against 289,125 lb. (2,855l.) in 1912.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Steady. The spot price for "Red Ship" brand is maintained at 7s., at which business has been done, and to arrive August-September shipment is quoted 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. c.i.f.

ARNICA-FLOWERS.—The crop is said to have been a failure and prices have advanced considerably, the new offering at 60s. per cwt. c. and f.

ARSENIC is easier, best white Cornish powder offering at 15l. per ton in barrels and 16l. in kegs in ton lots.

BALSAM TOLU is dearer, spot holders asking 4s. per lb. net, an advance of 6d. to 7d. New York has been a buyer on this market, the price at that port being equal to 4s. 3d. c.i.f. London.

BENZON.—Business has been done in fair Sumatra seconds at 7l. 5s. per cwt.

BERMAGOT OIL is unchanged in primary markets in spite of a lack of demand from abroad; with a firm order it may be possible to buy below the quoted prices.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during June 1913 amounted to 13,535 lb. (2,621l.), against 8,497 lb. (2,121l.) during June 1912. The exports for the six months ending June were 108,555 lb. (22,759l.), against 172,510 lb. (29,344l.) in 1912.

CALABAR BEANS.—Rather heavy stocks have accumulated at Hamburg, and prices are cheaper, fair quality offering at 5½d. per lb. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—The spot supplies of China crude remain very small, and nothing is offering from that country. Japanese refined shows a rising tendency, it being said refiners are sold out up to the end of the year. Offers are being made from Japan at 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. for slabs and at 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. for ¼-oz. tablets.

CANTHARIDES.—It is difficult to get offers of the new Russian crop, except at the prohibitive price of 4s. 6d. c.i.f.

CARAWAY-SEED.—Dutch of new crop for August-September shipment is quoted at 26s. 6d., and 1911 crop, "extra" quality, at 28s. per cwt. f.o.b. Holland.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quite a revival in demand has taken place, and a good business has been done, mostly on the spot, at from 36s. to 38s. per cwt. for one to two year old, and at 33s. 6d. to 34s. c.i.f. to arrive. The Californian has brought 507 bags via Puerto Mexico to Liverpool.

CASSIA OIL.—Sales continue retail, 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. offering at 3s. 7d., 75 to 80 per cent. at 3s. 5½d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 3s. 4d. per lb.; to arrive, 80 to 85 per cent. is quoted 3s. 1½d., 75 to 80 per cent. 2s. 11½d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 2s. 9½d. per lb. c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—Several dealers report that their offers have been temporarily withdrawn, and the market is firmer. Old crop, slightly brown, has been sold at 77s. 6d. on spot.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly auction, held last Monday, consisted of one catalogue containing only 75 bales of worked. There was good competition, and the whole was sold at steady prices compared with the previous auction, with thirds ½d. per lb. dearer. Superior first sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., seconds at 1s. 6d., good to fine thirds at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d., and good to fine fourths at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Broken sold at 8d. and clippings at 7d. per lb.

CITRATES.—The makers announce an advance of 1d. per lb., the list price for ferri et ammon. cit. and potassium citrate being 2s. 2d. per lb., and 1d. less for 28-lb. lots. The list price for sodium citrate is now 2s. 4d., and 28-lb. lots 2s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—A further advance has taken place, and there is great difficulty in filling orders, the market closing strong and dearer at 1s. 11d. from second-hands.

CITRONELLA OIL.—Both buyers and sellers seem indifferent, the market being described as apathetic. To arrive some business has been done at 1s. 6½d. c.i.f., and on the spot there are buyers at 1s. 9d.

COD-LIVER OIL.—From Bergen our correspondent writes on August 25 that business is quite insignificant, the quotation for prime non-congealing oil being nominal at 98s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f.

CONDURANGO is offered from the Continent at the lower rate of 36s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE is firm at 22l. 12s. 6d. per ton for prompt delivery of the usual Liverpool brands, and 23l. 7s. 6d. to 23l. 10s. for January-March.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The remarks in our paragraph on tartaric acid as regards raw materials also apply here.

The market this week has advanced 3s. per cwt. to 93s. for 98-per-cent. powder, and to 91s. for 95-per-cent.

DAMIANIA-LEAVES are offered from Hamburg at the cheaper price of 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. in at least 5-cwt. lots.

ERGOT.—Hamburg reports that a large business in new Spanish has been done; August-September shipment from that port is quoted 3s. 0½d. per lb. net c.i.f., Russian for immediate shipment is quoted 2s. 6½d. per lb. net c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—Small sales of fair slightly blocky Siam pipe have been made at 13l. per cwt.

GLYCERIN.—The prices for export show considerable variation, there being no adhesion to any scale by refiners. English chemically pure s.g. 1.260 in tins and cases, for export only, is offered from refiners in ton lots at 84l. per ton f.o.b.

GUM ACACIA.—The market for Sudan sorts is dearer, spot selling at 34s. for fair; a firm market is reported from Khartoum, from whence 32s. to 33s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted. East Indian gums remain dull and unaltered. *Senegal* gum is dearer, sellers asking 30s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. Bordeaux for usual Bas de Fleuve.

The exports from Egypt during the five months ended May were as follows:

	1911	1912	1913
Kilos. ...	709,911	638,037	487,083

HYDRASTIS has advanced a further 6d. to 19s. to 19s. 6d. net on spot.

INSECT-FLOWERS are offering at rather lower prices from Trieste, but it is believed the market has touched bottom. Finest closed offer at 110s., prime closed 100s., and open at 69s. 6d. per cwt. c. and f. London.

IODINE PREPARATIONS.—To the surprise of everybody concerned the Chilean Iodine Syndicate on Monday (August 25) raised the price of crude iodine from 7½d. to 9d. per oz., an advance of 20 per cent. The makers of iodine preparations have advanced their quotations accordingly—*c.g.*, potassium iodide is 1s. 9d., sodium 1s. 11d., resublimed iodine 2s., and iodoform 2s. 3d. per lb. dearer. The following are the quotations for British make: Potassium iodide, 1 cwt. 12s., 28 lb. 12s. 3d., 14 lb. 12s. 6d., smaller quantities 12s. 9d.; sodium iodide, 28 lb. 13s. 8d., 14 lb. 14s., smaller quantities 14s. 4d. Resublimed iodine, 28 lb. 13s. 8d. net, 14 lb. 13s. 11d. net, smaller quantities 14s. 3d. net; iodoform, 28 lb. 16s. net., 14 lb. 16s. 4d. net, and smaller quantities 16s. 10d. per lb. net. The previous occasion on which a change took place in iodine was in June 1912, when the price was advanced from 6d. to 7½d., it having stood at the former price since December 1905.

IPECACUANHA.—The three bales of Johore siftings ex last week's auction have been sold at 8s. 3d. per lb., and the second-hand sales include six bales Matto Grosso at 9s. The *Aragon* has brought 56 packages Matto Grosso from Monte Video.

JABORANDI-LEAVES are firmer on the Continent, several large parcels having been sold for German consumption. The prices quoted for small round Ceara are from 4½d. to 4½d. per lb. c.i.f.

LAVENDER OIL.—The higher prices asked from France enable second-hand holders here readily to obtain 17s. for small parcels of last year's stocks.

LEMON OIL remains on the easy side, the spot price varying between 15s. 6d. and 17s. according to brand and seller. Quotations for new crop December onwards shipment are from 11s. to 11s. 6d. c.i.f., and for prompt shipment from Sicily rather lower rates are quoted—viz., 14s. 6d. to 15s. c.i.f.

A Palermo advice dated August 23 states that the weakness for spot oil continued owing to lack of demand from abroad, which gave local buyers the opportunity to obtain concessions. The weakness of spot also influenced the position for new crop. After last year's experience, sellers, however, are more prudent, and as prices for new lemons are still very high, the easier tendency is probably more apparent than real where responsible sellers are concerned.

LEMONGRASS OIL is somewhat scarce on spot at from 3½d. to 3¾d. per oz. Buyers are, however, waiting for the new crop.

LIME OIL.—Hand-pressed is extremely scarce on spot, only quite retail lots being available from second-hands; 15s. 6d. would probably buy a few pounds. Distilled is quoted at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d., according to quality.

LINSEED OIL shows an easier tendency on the week, closing at 25s. 9d. in pipes on spot and 26s. in barrels.

A monthly report states that the London market has exhibited considerable firmness, and in the interval values have appreciated about 2l. for spot and near and 1l. 10s. per ton futures. This upward movement, as anticipated, has followed the Government reports from the U.S.A. and Canada, which indicate a considerable shrinkage in both countries in the acreage sown to linseed, as also a poorer "condition" than at this time a year ago. There has been a considerable consumptive and speculative demand during the last four weeks, and scap makers have again been conspicuous with their orders, buying right through to the end of 1914. Indeed, the entrance into the market early this year of this new consumer of linseed oil without doubt contributed largely to the non-realisation of the very low prices which were anticipated last winter. Unfortunately, too, the prospects for an early return to the regular soap oils (cottonseed and soyabean oils) are not bright, the former being as much as 10l. per ton above linseed oil. News from the Argentine, where it is stated the acreage sown to linseed is about the same as last year, has not been favourable up to the present owing to drought; there is, however, plenty of time for improvement. Meantime, old-crop linseed continues to be shipped from that country in large quantities. Purchases at about present prices are not likely to prove unfavourable, although should the North American crops turn out better than reported we may see cheaper oil in the autumn.

LYCOPodium.—Russian is unaltered, treble sifted quality offering at 1s. 6½d. per lb. net c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Sales are quite retail, and for current requirements only, including Kobayashi on spot at 21s. to 20s. 9d., and Suzuki at 20s. 6d. Prices for arrival are easier, menthol and oil combined offering at 18s. for January-March (paid), and 17s. c.i.f. for January-June shipment.

MUSK is slow of sale, the value of fine blue skin Pile I. Tonquin pod being 72s. 6d. per oz., and old-fashioned ditto 62s. Fair quality Russian Cabardine pods are offered at 18s. per oz.

OLIBANUM.—Very quiet. Sales of fair pea size ex auction have been made at 21s., being cheap. Good drop is offered at 47s. 6d., fair at 37s. 6d., ordinary 32s. 6d., common to fair garblings 15s. to 25s., and siftings 20s. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—With resumed buying on the part of Europe and the United States in primary markets, prices show an advance of 6d. to 9d. per lb., between 70 and 80 cases having been sold at from 14s. to 14s. 3d., and the lowest for 11-per-cent. is now 14s. 6d. c.i.f. Spot druggists' is firmly held at from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., but business is, of course, quite retail, with "c.i.f." prices showing the advantage. Persian is still firmly held, further business having been done for the East, the spot prices being from 20s. to 22s. 6d., as to test.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on August 15, again reporting a very active market, with sales amounting to 104 cases new crop at from 15s. to 16s. as to quality. As a natural consequence, the protracted troubles of Turkey has brought about a financial crisis in this country, and all dealers, especially in opium, are obliged to make progress to meet their monetary needs. The arrivals in Smyrna are 2,337 cases, against 1,003 cases at same date last year.

ORANGE OIL.—The primary market continues neglected for either prompt or new crop, the former being offered at 12s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—American H.G.H. is 6d. dearer on spot, with retail sales at 16s. London terms, and for tin oil 14s. 6d. net has also been paid for good brands on the spot; to arrive the new crop is quoted 14s. 6d. to 14s. 10d. net according to brand. Values of Japanese are unchanged at 6s. 4d. for Kobayashi and 6s. 2d. spot for Suzuki.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT.—The *Lancastrian* has brought 123 bags from Baltimore, which have been sold to arrive.

POTASHES.—Montreal *pot* are quoted at 38s. on spot for first Government brand, and *pearl* is nominally 40s., with nothing on offer.

QUICKSILVER is unaltered at 7l. 5s. and 7l. 1s. 6d. for first and second hands respectively.

QUILLAIA.—The *Ville de Paris* has brought 408 bales from Valparaiso to Liverpool.

QUININE.—Referring to the contract between the Java bark-planters and the quinine-makers, we are authoritatively informed that on Wednesday the equivalent of

46,500 kilos. quinine in the bark was taken by the manufacturers at the unit price, etc., according to the terms of the contract. A report of the Amsterdam auction of pharmaceutical bark, held to-day, is given in the next column. In London the quinine market remains firm, small sales of the usual German brands of sulphate having been made at 11½d. per oz. The German makers' official price is still 11½d.

The exports of "quinine, quinine-salts, and combinations" from Germany during the six months ended June were as follows:

	1911	1912	1913
Kilos. ...	100,400	114,900	107,500
Marks ...	2,434,000	2,789,000	2,938,000

RHATANY is dearer, and with small stocks and no new supplies in sight Hamburg offers at from 4¼d. to 4¾d. per lb. c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Small sales of bold round Shensi with three-quarters palish pink fracture have been made at 3s. 9d., and bold flat dull coated and pale greyish fracture at 2s. 10d. Flat High-dried of good bright pinky fracture and coat has been sold at 1s. 1d.; to arrive August-September shipment, the sales include Canton of the usual assortment and quality at 3s., also flat High-dried at 9½d., and rough round High-dried at 7¼d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

SENEGA.—A moderate quantity of the new crop has arrived here, which enables sellers to reduce their prices to 3s. 1d. net. A corresponding easier situation is noted in New York, from whence 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

SHELLAC has been much quieter, spot prices being practically unchanged, but firm, and futures irregular. Business has been done in the usual standard TN at 102s., AC Garnet at 92s., and free GAL 85s.; for arrival TN for October-December is quoted 104s. 6d. c.i.f., and AC Garnet at 97s. c.i.f. Futures have met a moderate demand, the sales including October at 102s. to 105s.; December, 104s. to 106s. 6d.; and March, 107s. 6d. to 110s. to 109s. 6d. The Calcutta price for TN Orange on Thursday was Rs. 53, business done.

SIMARUBA.—True Orinoco is offered at 3¼d. per lb. c.i.f. in at least 5-cwt. lots.

SPICES.—At auction, 115 bales Zanzibar *Cloves* sold, including fair bright at 8½d., and dark and damp at 6½d., without reserve. Privately, spot is offered at 8½d., but to-day 9d. is asked. Arrival and delivery markets are quiet, the latter being lower, with sellers of June-August at 8½d., and buyers 8¼d.; to arrive, sellers quote August-October at 6½d. c.i.f. d.w. *Pepper* was not offered at auction, and privately spot is quiet, with sellers of fair Singapore at 5¾d.; *white* has been in good demand, and with few sellers the price is firmer, 9½d. having been paid for fair on spot, and fair Muntok quoted 9½d.; arrival market is also firmer. *Ginger* dull at auction, the bought-in lots including Jamaica at 65s. for bold lean, and 50s. for good small. Zanzibar *Chillies* (80 bales) were bought in at 50s. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* steady, with small supplies offered.

TARTARIC ACID.—A sudden advance in the market for raw materials has also led to an advance in tartaric acid. This in spite of the fact that the estimates for this year's crop are favourable: it would appear as if the producers or dealers in raw materials on the one hand, and the makers of tartaric acid and cream of tartar on the other, are in opposition as regards prices. English has advanced ½d. to 1s. 1d., and foreign by ½d. per lb. to 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d.

TOKKA-BEANS.—The new season's crop of Angostura is offered at 5s. 8½d. per lb. for prompt shipment from Hamburg in at least 2-cwt. lots.

TURPENTINE.—American has fluctuated daily, closing at 29s. 9d. on spot. True Venetian is now cheaper than it has been for several years past, barrels offering at 115s. and cases at 117s. 6d. per cwt. c. and f.

VALERIAN.—Belgian new is not yet offered, but last year's crop is quoted 40s. c.i.f.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—The quotation for waxy grey has been advanced to 150s., at which a small business has been done; chalky grey is unaltered at 157s. 6d. spot. Arrivals in Liverpool this week amount to 1,086 bags.

WAX, JAPANESE, is steady at from 45s. to 46s. on spot, and to arrive 41s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted, being firmer.

### Dealing in Futures.

An important judgment upon the legitimacy of transactions in cotton futures has been delivered in the Manchester County Court. After consultation with the Board of Trade, the trustee in an insolvency case sought to test the right of a cotton-broker to claim upon the estate for differences accrued upon speculative transactions with the bankrupt. The brokers had dealt in their own names, had exacted a deposit as cover, and had paid or received upon the price declared upon the Liverpool Cotton Exchange weekly. The operator had shown no intention of taking delivery of the cotton bought, and the argument of the trustee was that the dealings were essentially bets upon the weekly price of cotton. Judge Mellor ruled that the brokers were entitled to recover, as they were not gambling, but acting as agents, and held that the weekly adjustments only regulated payment without converting the contract into a weekly one. He observed that a market for futures was absolutely necessary to enable manufacturers to carry out their forward contracts, and there was nothing illegal or gambling about such transactions. Gambling is the name freely applied by cotton-spinners to such operations indulged in by those who do not undertake them to balance an inherent risk. The judgment does not say that the operator was not gambling, but only that the brokers were not.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is a fair business passing in the heavy-chemical market; in fact, it seems to be on the increase, and in all directions there seems to be more inquiries. The tone of the market is steady, and values are well maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA shows a further improvement in value, and there has been a great volume of business concluded, a good portion of which was required for the covering of previous sales. Forward business has not been heavy. Present nearest figures are: London terms, 25 per cent. prompt, 12l. 8s. 9d.; Leith, 13l. 5s.; Liverpool, 13l. 2s. 6d. to 13l. 3s. 9d.; and Hull, 13l.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS call for little special comment. There is a good all-round demand, both as regards contract and miscellaneous requirements. There are no indications of any lower prices; in fact, the tendency for next year is towards higher figures. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated barium sulphate in paste-form, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. per ton, in 8 to 9 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes, 32s. 6d. to 100s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium, fine or large crystals, 6l. 5s. to 7l. per ton, in 8 to 10 cwt. casks. Precipitated barium carbonate, 93 to 99 per cent., 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s. per ton, in 2-cwt. bags. Crude calcined barium sulphide, 70 to 75 per cent. BaS, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s. per ton, in 5 to 6 cwt. casks. Hydrate of barium crystals, 12l. 5s. to 13l. 5s. per ton, in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Concentrated solid, 58 to 60 per cent. BaO, 13l. 10s. to 13l. 15s. per ton, in 6 to 7 cwt. drums; concentrated crushed, in 6 to 7 cwt. casks, 15l. to 15l. 5s. per ton.

### Linseed-oil Trade Prospects.

The position of linseed oil and that of the raw material has been appreciably strengthened of late, not only by the progress of an excellent consumption, but by apprehensions of less favourable crop prospects, first in North America and subsequently in the River Plate. Recent advices, however, as to the River Plate can hardly be taken into serious consideration, as there is yet time to remedy the deficiency of the sowings up to the middle of August, while beneficial rains have lately fallen. There is but little doubt, however, that the initial crop operations have been unusually delayed owing to the drought and abnormally cold weather, so that the new crop is likely to be belated. The market for the present is more particularly concerned with the ultimate prospects of the North American yield. The Canadian linseed area this season was officially returned as 1,288,000 acres, comparing with 1,678,000 acres—the final returns of the previous season. On the basis of an estimated yield of fourteen bushels per acre in Saskatchewan, equal to over 15,500,000 bushels for 967,000 acres, trade experts look for a total yield of the whole Canadian crop of 18,000,000 bushels (equal to about 450,000 tons), against 21,681,000 bushels last season. With the American crop now placed at about 21,000,000 bushels, it is estimated that the whole yield of the combined crops in North America would give about 39,000,000 bushels (equal to about 975,000 tons), against 49,760,000 bushels (equal to 1,244,000 tons) for the previous season. There would thus appear to be a serious deficit, although a notable surplus, estimated at about 15,000,000 bushels, reckoning oil as seed, has been carried from the previous crops. The prices ruling for linseed oil are comparatively low compared with the average for several years past, although they already show a

moderate recovery from the extreme lowest figures of a few months ago, when the market had to deal with a big accession of supplies. There is thus a pretty confident feeling that higher prices will be experienced in the autumn. The market has fluctuated a good deal of late, but it is rather significant that the premium on distant positions has been well sustained. Very abundant supplies of seed continue to come into sight, but the absorbing power of the world's markets has been extraordinary. Continental crushers especially have for some time past absorbed huge quantities, prices being considered on a sound basis, and there is a growing impression that the shipments over the remainder of this year will be easily taken care of. In spite of a considerable deficit in the quantities shipped from India this year, especially from Bombay, to the Continent, the total world's shipments of seed since January 1 to August 7 amounted to about 6,370,000 quarters, compared with 3,776,000 quarters in 1912 and 3,343,000 quarters in 1911. The big increase thus shown is chiefly due to the huge contributions from the River Plate, which were more than double those accounted for in 1912. The large deficit both from India and Russia has been practically overlooked as a market factor. Reports from Russia are now to the effect that crop prospects are good, and that at least an average crop should be secured, though much depends upon weather conditions until the end of September. Prospects as regards the future outlet for linseed oil are encouraging amidst indications of well-sustained industrial activity. In view of its cheapness compared with other products, especially cotton oil, the use of linseed oil has been materially stimulated. Soap-manufacturers have purchased much greater quantities, more particularly since the newly discovered hardening process was introduced, which is regarded as an important new factor. There are liberal quantities of linseed oil available, but in view of the fact that crushers are for the time being inclined to pay more attention to cottonseed, the make of the former may be temporarily lessened. An interesting feature is the tendency of the premium on forward oil to increase, which speaks well for the future stability of the market. The speculative demand has been active, and dealers are booking orders well ahead.

#### Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

**COLOCYNTH.**—The choice of quality is now limited, the previous large stocks having been gradually reduced, and higher prices are asked for selected apple. Current quality can still be bought at about m.80 per 100 kilos.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—In the absence of offers of new crop, larger transactions took place on the spot (Hamburg) on the basis of m.118 to m.120 per 100 kilos., according to quality. The belief is getting stronger that owing to the unfavourable weather conditions this year little or no crop may be secured.

**IPECACUANHA.**—The parcels which came on the Hamburg market have been rapidly absorbed at the quoted prices of m.18.25 to m.18.50 per kilo. From Cartagena no first-hand offers are made at present. The small lots offered at m.17.25 were easily placed.

**JALAP RESIN.**—The trade demand is unimportant compared with what it used to be, and while the outlet for export, especially to the Far East, is practically nil, the large stocks of raw material are weighing on the market. These stocks, however, are well held, as they are not expected to increase further, since the crop was already disposed of two months ago. Consequently the price has altered but little, and ranges now from m.26 to m.28 per kilo.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Prices remain very firm in the absence of forward offers. Spot parcels of Mexican are quoted m.160 per 100 kilos.

**SENEGA.**—While spot (Hamburg) lots are scarce and held for high prices, there are forward offers (August-September) made at m.660 per 100 kilos. On this basis a good business is said to have been done.

**THYMOL.**—Sharp competition is unrelaxed, but this may not result in much lower prices, as merchants are already buyers at m.12.50 per kilo.

#### American Drug Market.

*New York, August 18.*

The New York drug market continues quiet, with the bulk of the business confined to small purchases for immediate turnover. While it is not expected that the new tariff schedule will be modified to any great extent by the Senate Committee, the possibility of late changes in the various clauses and the uncertainty as to the date when the new rates will go into effect continue to restrict speculative buying and the booking of heavy contracts.

**ALOES.**—Shipments from Aruba for this port have been somewhat restricted of late, but demand on the part of manufacturers is light, and the market is well supplied. The present crop is reported to be quite sufficient for all require-

ments, and primary operators have receded to a certain extent from the firm position taken earlier in the season, ensuring a rational level of prices. Business is being done on spot at 7½c. to 8c. for case Curaçao, with the gourds obtainable at the same figure.

**BUCHU.**—Little activity is reported, and notwithstanding the firm primary markets, short leaves are barely steady at \$1.35, while the long variety commands \$1.30 for manufacturing supplies. [See Cable.]

**CANADA BALSAM.**—Demand has fallen off, and dealers now offer at a reduction to \$10.50 for barrels, despite the continued scarcity on spot. Late reports from the Northern gathering area now point to a moderate improvement in supply, and more reasonable prices may be expected. Oregon is worth \$1.35 per gal. on spot.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Demand for heavy parcels continues quiet, buyers limiting purchases to actual needs. Spot prices range from 7½c. to 8½c. as to age and quantity. The earlier claims of primary operators that the extent of the peel this season has been restricted by weather and labour conditions lack confirmation, and, with easier terms offered from the coast for car lots, it is unlikely that the spot market will advance in the near future.

**COPAIBA.**—Fairly heavy supplies coming on a dull market have induced holders to further lower quotations for Central and South American goods, and the U.S.P. grades are now available at 44c. to 46c., with little business passing. Pará is in better inquiry, and 48c. is obtained.

**GUARANA** is in sluggish demand for both domestic and foreign consumption, and with the arrival of comparatively heavy parcels from primary markets prices for U.S.P. grades have declined 50c. to \$5.

**HYDRASTIS.**—Inquiry for domestic consumption has not been particularly brisk, but the market is strongly supported by an unusual demand for export account and the consequent depletion of local stocks. Dealers and cultivators in the country show a tendency to withhold supplies in the expectation of higher prices later on, but owing to encouraging reports of the forthcoming crop it is not expected that the current level of \$4.25 will be greatly exceeded.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Cartagena is unaltered at \$1.80, but supplies are none too plentiful, and in view of the increased firmness at initial points any increased demand would be followed by an advance. Rio is in meagre demand, but with shortage in the supply and absence of selling pressure, dealers are demanding \$2 to \$2.05 for their wares.

**OPIMUM.**—The recent modification of the crop estimate has induced to mark up prices to \$5.75 for case lots, but demand by jobbers still remains on a hand-to-mouth basis. [See Cable.]

**PEPPERMINT OIL, "AMERICAN."**—Distillation of new crop is in progress throughout the various districts, and under the stimulus of continued claims of shortage in the probable yield, backed by higher quotations from primary dealers, local holders have advanced prices during the interval by 40c. to \$3.25 for tin oil, with a fair demand for jobbing quantities. Later reports on the primary situation discount to a large extent the predicted shortage, and while the new crop will come on the market at an advance over last year's prices, it is not generally expected that anything like famine prices will prevail.

**SENEGA-ROOT** is reported in more plentiful supply at primary centres, and local dealers are disposing of their supplies at 68c., a decline of 2c.

**SPEARMINT OIL.**—Crop prospects are reported favourable, and with the bulk of the oil sold under contract to a few chewing-gum manufacturers, the supply available for distribution by jobbers is sufficient to ensure a normal supply, with small chance of an increase in the price of \$4.25 now prevailing.

#### Cablegrams.

**NEW YORK, August 27.**—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is quiet at \$5.70 per lb. for druggists'. Peppermint oil is steady at \$3.75 in tins, and spearmint oil has been reduced to \$4.25. Buchu is firmer at \$1.37 for round. Mercurials have declined 5c. Balsam tolu is dearer at 90c. Cascara sagrada and copaiba are unaltered.

**AMSTERDAM, August 28.**—At the cinchona auction held to-day 1,112 bales and 516 cases pharmaceutical were offered containing the equivalent of 3,131 kilos. quinine, of which 1,143 kilos. sold, the prices paid for the bark ranging from 18½c. to 45½c. Of the coca-leaves offered, 1,403 kilos. alkaloïds sold, the unit price being 18.14c.

**COPAIBA.**—The exports from Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, during 1912 amounted to 17,983 kilos., valued at 2,053%, as compared with 7,115 kilos., valued at 713%, in 1911.



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

#### Assistants' Salaries during Sickness.

SIR,—May I query a reply in your legal column, August 23, index folio 343, regarding the payment of the wages of an insured assistant during sickness? You state: "In the absence of any agreement to the contrary an employer is bound to pay his assistant his wages for the week he was ill," in addition to the sickness benefit he received. Unless there be a decision to this effect, which I have not heard of, I submit this conclusion is unsafe. Previous to the Insurance Act it was the usage of the trade to pay assistants when ill, but chemists are now entitled, on account of their contributions under the Act, to be relieved of at least the amount of sickness benefit paid; otherwise there is a premium paid on illness.

19 North Earl Street, Dublin. J. C. MCWALTER.

SIR,—I was much surprised to read your reply in last week's *C. & D.*, that an assistant who is an insured person under the National Insurance Act must be paid his wages during illness although he receives his sickness benefit. Surely this must be wrong; it certainly appears so to me. Before the passing of the National Insurance Act all good employers paid their assistants in full when they were away ill from their business; but now that the State has taken employees under its wing the employers' liability should end with stamping the cards. Perhaps there were some special circumstances in this particular case, such as the assistant being "indoor." However, I think your reply requires some further explanation.—Yours truly,  
ENNISCORTHY. JAMES TAYLOR.

[The opinion given last week is in accordance with our view of the matter, although there is, as far as we know, no case bearing directly on the point. Both correspondents state that it was the usage of the trade before the passing of the National Insurance Act to pay assistants when ill, in which case attention should be directed to Section 47, Sub-section 12, of the Act, which provides:

"Nothing in this Section shall relieve any employer from any legal liability to pay wages during sickness to any person employed by him in accordance with any established custom."

Still less do we think does the Act relieve an employer from his common-law obligation to pay an assistant his salary while the contract of service subsists. We cannot find any section in the Act which either expressly or by implication relieves an employer of his common-law duty to pay his assistant his full wages in respect of the time he is ill. It is true that, if this view is the right one, there may be a premium placed on illness, but as a rule a man's expenses are greater during sickness than during health. An employer can get rid of his liability to pay wages during sickness by giving his assistant the requisite notice, or by contract.—ED.]

#### Eucalyptus Oil.

SIR,—My attention has been called to the article on eucalyptus oil appearing in your issue of August 23. You are of the opinion that before I commenced my advertising campaign I should have consulted "any pharmacist"—well, that is just where we differ. I have no quarrel with the chemists; on the contrary, they have been my best friends on more than one occasion, and to-day if I required a medicine for a serious complaint I should not go to a grocer for it, but to the best chemist I could find. The conclusions I arrived at are the result of seven years' close investigations throughout the United Kingdom, and I repeat:

(1) That the British public are not aware of the many merits of eucalyptus oil as a household remedy for everyday minor complaints and also as a disinfectant.

(2) That if eucalyptus oil were used in the United Kingdom in the same proportion as it is in Australia, where it is to be found in every household, the market would not be as it has been for the last six months—i.e., glutted with the comparatively few cases that were available on the market.

Only this year I had to hold a small parcel of oil that complied in every respect to the B.P. requirements for about five months before I could clear it. Brokers' reports on all sides during the period mentioned were to the effect that there was no demand, etc. It seems to me, however, that in the desire to prove that eucalyptus oil should be dispensed by chemists and not by grocers you are, in your final paragraph, expressing a judgment not warranted by my experience of the grocers, and entirely at variance with the recommendation made in the report upon which you comment. You write:

"Oil of fluctuating quality may be good enough for the grocer to sell as carded goods, but the chemist can only afford and must sell B.P. quality only."

You quote from the report:

"For the special class of household trade which will be reached through the English grocery trade, the distillers must be prepared to supply a uniform oil equal to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia. It must also contain not less than 60 per cent. eucalyptol, properly refined and of a good water-white colour."

Yours faithfully,

85 Gracechurch Street, A. E. M. NORTON,  
London, E.C. Trade Commissioner for  
South Australia.

#### Stock Mixtures.

SIR,—I cannot agree with Mr. Moreton Parry that dispensing stock mixtures is "calculated to degrade the profession of pharmacy." The duty of the chemist is to supply what the doctors order. What should we say if doctors were to ask us to prepare every 2 oz. of Easton's syrup from the iron wire; to make up Bland's pills and boric ointment every time as and when ordered? How can we expect doctors (far removed from the old days of fifty years ago and about 100 remedies) to go about visiting their patients and carry in their heads the full and proper recipe for Easton's syrup or the thousands of things which we now use? If mixtures such as mist. rhei co. were ordered always, and also dispensed, by the separate ingredients, would the safety of the public be greater or less, especially when working at Insurance speed? Would the chances in 10,000 pharmacies of error in dealing with four items in one mixture rather than one item from a stock mixture be greater or less? I used to blame the older men on the Council; but if, as "Xrayser II." says, "things are to be done which will make the old men sit up," it looks as if it will be the old men who are going to do things, for the young men are at the old, old game of carrying the moss-grown bucket to the old, old well.—Yours truly,

JAY MACK. (191/91.)

#### The Scarcity of Assistants.

SIR,—I have read with great interest the articles on this subject in the *C. & D.* I agree that the outlook is very dark for pharmacy, and calls for the immediate attention of the Pharmaceutical Council. In a few years it will be impossible for the ordinary pharmacist to undertake National Health Insurance dispensing, for the simple reason that he will not be able to get an assistant. At the present time, if it were not for unqualified help, it could not be done; and the public are beginning to complain about the delay in having their prescriptions dispensed. I hope a solution will be found for this difficulty. Yours truly,

PHARMACIST. (170/29.)

#### The Preliminary Examination.

SIR,—Any considerable interference with the present Preliminary is not, of course, advisable; but considering that the bulk of our apprentices have received their education at Council schools, something might be done to harmonise the syllabus there taught with the requirements of the lesser and higher professions. If there is a desire to make a clear road to the universities it is certainly of greater importance to provide a clear and broad road to the professions. My idea, expressed on

occasions for several years, is for the education authorities to draw up their scheme of education with the immediate view of it being a main road to the general work and business of the nation. At the present time a boy or girl may leave school after putting in a certain number of attendances, sometimes equivalent to Standard IV. Suppose the lad leaves at the age of fourteen, and with Standard VII. to his credit; how does he stand? Is it equivalent to any existing Preliminary? "Xrayser II." states an experience with a would-be apprentice. Now, if he had been able to inform the lad that he must proceed to pass Standards VIII. and IX. (presuming him to have passed the first seven), when he would be pleased to take him as an apprentice, the chances are that the ranks of pharmacy would have received another recruit; Standard IX., be it noted, automatically qualifying the boy for the Pharmaceutical Preliminary. To carry the idea a stage further: Suppose such a lad, after a few years of pharmacy, desires to enter the profession of law or medicine, he is not to be confronted with an entirely new Preliminary, but only the standards above IX.—where he left off—and that which again automatically brings him "equal to" the legal and medical Preliminaries. I think a scheme on these lines would be useful and helpful. The better-brained boys would stay at school until the question would begin to press: "What profession am I going in for?" This then depends on the standard reached; if too low, a few more months should make up the difference. Suppose that Standard XIV. equals the London Matriculation examination, then the youth's choice of a profession is limited only by the amount of money available. Boys leaving school find themselves at a loose end because they are confronted with a multiplicity of "Preliminaries"—designed apparently for the purpose of keeping up a close preserve; their years of education appear to have landed them nowhere in particular. I should like the education authorities to be in a position to say to all these bodies: "You may design your own arts examination, to be open to anyone who likes to sit for it, but to any of our boys and girls who have passed Standards IX., XII., XIV. (or whatever may be agreed upon), the road must be open."

Yours etc.,

J. P. N. (182/42.)

SIR,—About twenty years ago applications for apprenticeship came from boys who had been educated in private schools by University men, or from grammar schools founded at the Renaissance for teaching Latin, or from schools whose foundations are still more ancient. These boys had been well grounded in Latin, and if they failed to pass the Preliminary examination at the first attempt it was because they were found wanting in arithmetic. For the last ten years the majority of applicants has been from Board or Council schools. These boys have not been taught Latin at all, and so abandon any attempt to pass the Entrance examination. If their parents have the means they engage a private tutor, take up Latin as an entirely fresh subject, and if especially diligent or receptive, find themselves successful: but they are exceptions. Thus it happens that boys learning Latin do not want to be pharmacists, and those who do not learn Latin are applying for apprenticeship. The immediate remedy is to make Latin an optional subject, candidates not taking it to obtain more marks in the other subjects. It is a superstition that there is anything essential or even useful in the study of Latin as applied to pharmacy. The scholarly physician, who wrote a long direction in full Latin, has not been met by me yet, and I think it is not the time to expect him now. The prescriber uses a shorthand which the dispenser learns during apprenticeship:

M. ft. mist. Sig.: 3ss. t.i.d. ex aq. p.c.

with slight variations does not require any knowledge of Latin. Let us therefore recognise that examinations are to test the candidate's knowledge of subjects he has learned; and that Latin is not one of those subjects. Otherwise we shall continue to have a proportion of failures very much in excess of normal.

Yours very sincerely,

Hull.

E. HAWORTH EARLE.

SIR,—I have read with much interest your series of articles on the causes of the scarcity of assistants which affects our calling so closely at the present time. With most of what you say in your treatment of the apprenticeship difficulty I agree. There is one point, however, where it seems to me you are severe enough upon the Pharmaceutical Council's policy. That is where you throw the blame of the scarcity of apprentices upon the Council in giving up the conducting of Preliminary examination, and substituting the Preliminary examination of certain educational boards and professional bodies. I think that is not entirely correct so far as Scotland at least is concerned. We have felt the difficulty of getting apprentices as keenly in the North as in the South, but, being fully persuaded of the value of the apprenticeship system in producing well-equipped practical pharmacists, have persevered in the endeavour to secure such, and have been brought face to face with the trouble. Now, it is rather a curious coincidence that our trouble in securing apprentices dates from a period approximately to the giving over of the "Preliminary" by the Society into other hands. But that in itself is of less consequence than the fact that about the same period the Education Department for Scotland changed their policy regarding higher or secondary education, and decreed that Latin should not be taught in our elementary schools, but should be confined to schools where presumably the pupils would be stepping on to a university with a view to some purely professional calling. Could we afford to wait till these pupils emerged from this secondary school, with any hope that they would then think of settling down behind a chemist's counter, good and well; the Preliminary examination, by whomsoever conducted, would have been no trouble. But another question here arose: Could we offer young men with such an education the same inducements as to hours of labour, emoluments, status, etc., say, as medical men, bankers, lawyers, ministers, and the various departments of Civil Service? That by the way. What did actually happen was this. In the town in which I am placed—a town of 30,000 inhabitants—there are nine elementary schools, and one higher or secondary school. Latin was originally taught in all the ten schools. The prohibition comes from "My Lords" of the Education Department that Latin is to be banished from the nine schools, and limited to the tenth. Think of the reduced area from which we have to draw if the pupils have the necessary Preliminary qualifications. In former days the advertisement always ran: "Wanted, a well-educated youth as an apprentice. N.B.—A knowledge of Latin indispensable." Even with the N.B. added, there was no lack of applicants. The same advertisement now will hardly bring one, because of position created. There are lads still willing to come, who have had a good education, including arithmetic up to algebra and the higher mathematics, and all the English necessary, but who are debarred because they have been denied the chance even of getting Latin. I myself have brought this before our education authorities in season and out of season—and the furthest I have got has been the promise of a night class if sufficient pupils presented themselves. Here, as in so many instances recently, the weakness of our position numerically was against us. You may imagine, however, the relief that will be given to the position in the North if the new scheme foreshadowed at the recent meeting of the Council is carried through—a scheme on lines, if I mistake not, urged by yourself time and again, of accepting certificates showing a sound general education, even though Latin was meanwhile deferred. I think such a change will relieve the situation immensely, and I for one feel that the days of good apprentices are not yet over.

I am, etc.,

COUNTRY PHARMACIST. (282/43.)

*Unqualified* (181/37) writes: To lower the standard of the Preliminary examination and not that of the Minor would be an injustice to those concerned. Further, in justice to apprentices, it ought to be made compulsory for them to pass the Preliminary, or part of it, before entering the business.

### Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

#### Aq. Menth. Pip. Fort.

*F. E. C.* (179/69) has a prescription for a zinc and calamine skin-cream, which is to be made up with aq. menth. pip. fort., the last word being trebly underlined. He asks what strength the aromatic water should be. Perhaps some of our subscribers will give their opinions on this matter.

#### Frothene.

*Mr. Thos. A. Spivey* (Rio Vista, Cal.) (49/24), replying to an inquiry in the *C. & D.*, suggests that Frothene, used in aerated waters, is synonymous with foam extract, foam essence, and gum foam. The substances employed are gelatin, white of egg, gum acacia, and soap bark (quillaia). The last-named, either as quillaia extract or in the form of purified saponin, is most employed. The extract is made as follows:

Quillaia (in chips) ... ..	5½ oz.
Alcohol ... ..	10 oz.
Water ... ..	q.s.

Mix the quillaia with 24 oz. of water and boil for fifteen minutes, strain, and add enough water through the strainer to make 22 oz. Mix this when cold with the alcohol, let it stand twelve hours, filter, and to the filtrate add sufficient water to make 32 oz. One ounce of this is sufficient for 128 oz. (a wine gallon) of syrup.

#### An Old Matchbox.

The other day I came across a curiosity in the shape of an early match contained in a tin. On what was left of the label one could read—

J. Bell & Co.'s  
Taper Match.

Export Agent, H. Bailey, Birmingham.  
1s. 6d. per tin.

In the tin were about a dozen 2-in. thin coloured tapers, dipped, one would think, in a red compound, arranged round a 2-dram phial. The liquid had evaporated from the bottle, and left a glistening crystalline substance resembling asbestos. The directions are: "Ignite by dipping the taper in the bottle and place in socket on the lid." It was thought to be about one hundred years old. Perhaps one of your able contributors could explain probable chemical action, as it seems unusual to ignite a match by dipping in a liquid.—*J. T. C.* (126/69).

[The method described, which was known as the "Instantaneous light box," was introduced into England in 1812. It consists of a small glass-stoppered bottle containing sulphuric acid (to which some asbestos was added to prevent spilling) and some chlorate of potash matches. When one of the matches was placed in contact with the acid and withdrawn the head burst into flame immediately. A specimen of the box was shown in the Science Section of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition held at Shepherd's Bush, London, in 1910. The exhibitor (Mr. E. Bidwell) afterwards published a useful catalogue of his collection of fire-making appliances.—Ed.]

### Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 211-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

*J. W.* (181/37).—REGISTERED DRUGGISTS (Irish qualification) have not in any of the British Dominions the privilege of being registered without further examination.

*G. H.* (178/4).—TRANSFERRING A BUSINESS.—The discount of 15 per cent. which you have agreed upon as a deduction from cost of drugs and sundries should also be allowed for patents, as the stock doubtless includes many articles that are stock-worn or poor sellers.

*J. N. S.* (180/49).—The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society is required to keep a correct register, and in furtherance of that object takes steps, generally by sending a registered letter, to ascertain that the address on the Register is the correct one. A fee of one guinea is charged for restoring a name to the Register, and a declaration has also to be furnished.

*Edina* (91/19).—MAKING LANTERN-SLIDES FROM COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS.—It is an infringement of the Copyright Act to reproduce a work without the consent of the owner of the copyright, as well as to sell, let on hire, or expose for

sale such infringing copy. A useful 1s. book on "Photographic Copyright" is published by Greenwood & Co., 24 Wellington Street, London, W.C.

*P. F. E.* (176/43) has a sister who took a house in her own name, and he lent her some furniture. His sister left the house after one night's occupation only, and six months later "P. F. E." removed his furniture. Can he be made to pay the rent, rates, and taxes due in respect of the property, as his sister has no means? If not, what is his sister's position? [The rent, rates, and taxes are not recoverable from "P. F. E." Legal proceedings may be taken against his sister in respect of the amounts due, and she may be imprisoned for failure to pay the rates and taxes if she has no means.]

*Pharmakon* (180/55), who has recently purchased a registered trade-mark, wishes to know how it should be transferred, and if there are any fees payable. [It is necessary that the name of the subsequent proprietor should be registered with the Registrar of Trade-marks, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., and this is done by filling up Form 16 (joint request by registered proprietor and assignee to register assignee as subsequent proprietor) or Form 18 (request to enter name of subsequent proprietor upon the register). Either form costs 1*l.* The Registrar may, where Form 18 is employed, request applicant to fill up Form 19 (gratis) in case he desires support of statement in Form 18. The forms can be obtained through any money-order office in the United Kingdom or on personal application at the Patent Office, Room 32.]

### Insurance Dispensing Queries.

*BIPALATINIDS.*—*T. H.* (181/40).—Charge cost for these *plus* one-third and dispensing-fee as for capsules.

*COLLOSOL ARGENTUM.*—*T. H.* (181/40).—This costs 3*s.* 8*d.* for 4 oz., or, after adding a third, 1*s.* 2½*d.* per oz. The charge for 1 drachm is accordingly 2*d.*

*CAPSULES.*—*F. F.* (180/5).—Charge for forty-eight capsules, containing Bland's pill gr. x. and aloin gr. ¼ in each, at 3*d.* for materials and 6*d.* for dispensing-fee, unless if made by manufacturing chemist, when charge cost *plus* a third and the sixpenny dispensing-fee.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6*d.*

*C. A. L.* (Smyrna) (137/54).—(1) BOOKS ON INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY.—The standard work is Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," which is now being republished by Longman & Co. at 45*s.* per volume. Four volumes of the new edition have appeared up to the present. A smaller work is Blücher's "Modern Industrial Chemistry" (Gresham Publishing Co., 30*s.*). (2) The processes of separating mercury from its ores are explained in detail in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry." (3) ESTIMATION OF MORPHINE IN OPIUM.—The process of assay given in the British Pharmacopœia is generally followed here. It has been criticised, but Farr and Wright, who investigated the relative methods of the various processes for assaying morphine (*C. & D.*, February 16, 1907, p. 266), stated that the results obtained are equal to the best of the published methods.

*Profits* (170/54).—GOODWILL OF A BUSINESS.—Your accountant is quite right; you cannot add under the heading of goodwill so much to the profits of a year's trading. Goodwill is the fancy value of a business—i.e., the difference between the price paid for it and the stock and fixtures—and only comes into account when a business is bought or sold. It figures as capital when a business is bought.

*Significance* (170/7).—A blood-stained discharge between the periods (however slight) is always an indication for a careful physical examination. It may be due to a trivial cause, or, on the other hand, it may be the first sign of malignant disease. The patient should be examined at once by a competent medical man.

*H. C. M.* (154/3).—MOULD IN SHOP-DRAWERS.—To prevent this trouble the drawers should be thoroughly dried by

exposure to the sun, and the wall behind the fixture should be painted with melted pitch. There is sometimes a "dead" space left behind the nest of drawers, which encourages the production of mould; ventilation is the proper treatment for this defect.

*P. H. P.* (Bombay) (167/63).—The formulæ given in each volume of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* are different; they are not repeated year by year.

*Novice* (169/14).—(1) **STIFFENING DOG'S HAIR.**—We know of no reasonable method of increasing the stiffness of the hair on a wire-haired fox terrier. Washing frequently is stated to have that effect, while a temporary fictitious stiffness is imparted by dressing the hair with tragacanth mucilage. (2) **DRY-CLEAN POWDER FOR DOG'S COAT.**—Either magnesium carbonate or burnt alum or a mixture of both is used for this purpose.

*H.* (91/19).—**AIX MOUTH-WASH.**—We are unable to trace a formula for this. Aix bath-salts and pastilles are known.

*J. T. L.* (174/15).—**RABBIT-BAIT.**—Anise oil is often employed in bait as an attraction for rabbits, and in Australia eitronella oil in the proportion of 10 drops to 25 lb. of bait is found a great attraction.

*Nemo* (158/39).—**HEALTH-SALT THAT WILL KEEP.**—Beyond the precautions of drying the ingredients thoroughly and preserving in air-tight tins, we know of no special method of preparing health-salts that will keep in tins over the winter.

*W. N.* (149/71).—**THE INDOOR SALARY** of an assistant in the case you mention depends a good deal upon the man. From 30s. to 35s. is what is sometimes offered.

*H. C. R.* (94/32).—**BOOKS ON MANAGEMENT OF HOUSE PROPERTY.**—Tarbuck's "Handbook of House Property" (Lockwood, 5s.) deals with the purchase, sale, valuation, tenancy, etc., of houses. Miller's "House Owner's Estimator" (Lockwood, 3s. 6d.) shows how to estimate cost of building and repairing houses.

*G. W. P. & Co.* (172/57).—**FIRE-EATING** is mainly an affair of conjuring; but Sementini, an Italian scientist, seems to have taken fire-eating seriously, and to have investigated the subject. Taking as his starting-point the fact that the hardened hands of manual labourers are less sensitive to heat, he found that a similar condition could be brought about by the use of a mixture of alum and soap. He also states that a layer of powdered sugar on the tongue renders that organ capable of being touched by very hot substances without injury. It appears also that there are many tricks with alcohol and ether flames coloured with a sodium salt, which appear more dangerous than they are in reality.

*Interested* (179/39).—**VARNISH-STAINS.**—There is no reason why your idea of employing the same basis for varnish-stains and straw-hat varnishes should not be carried out. It should be borne in mind, however, that the liquid employed for hat-varnish is much thinner than the wood varnishes used as stains. The following example will show you what is required:

Powdered Manilla copal ...	2 lb.
Powdered resin ...	2 lb.
Spirit (for varnish-stain) ...	6 pints
or (for hat-varnish) ...	8 pints

To each gallon of base 3 oz. of spirit-soluble aniline dye is added for varnish-stains and from 1 to 2 oz. for hat-varnish.

*E. B.* (180/53).—Unless there is a large quantity of belladonna obtainable it is hardly of commercial value, as a wholesale druggist requires to work up large batches of leaves for extract to make the transaction profitable.

*J. A. J.* (180/56).—**PARAFFIN FOR INTERNAL USE.**—The solid preparations are made, we believe, by flavouring and colouring pure vaseline, and not from liquid paraffin.

*J. F. D.* (178/59).—You will need some agent, such as tragacanth or acacia, to keep cod-liver oil and syrup from separating.

*Chemicus* (174/70).—**TESTING PRESERVED EGGS.**—A solution of phenolphthalein applied to the shells of eggs that have been preserved with lime or waterglass turns red, owing to the presence of free alkali. This is actually used as a test for preserved eggs.

*W. C. H.* (91/19).—**OATMEAL FOR DIABETICS.**—You are not correct in referring to carbohydrate-free oatmeal, as oatmeal contains from 54 to 67 per cent. of carbohydrate in the form of starch, sugar, and dextrin. Professor von Noorden's

"oatmeal cure" depends upon the alternation of carbohydrate diet and carbohydrate-free foods. The glycosuria is first reduced by strict dieting, then about half a pound of oatmeal a day is added to the diet for several days in succession. This treatment has been found to give good results, although the reasons are not well understood.

*Candum* (178/70).—Chlorinated lime rubbed into blue mould-stains on linen is generally effective in removing the stains. Wet the bleaching-powder or the linen with warm water.

*P. H.* (12/8).—The **VETERINARY REMEDY** seems to be a coal-tar sanitary fluid, but you do not state how it is employed. If as a wound disinfectant, you could recommend one of the miscible preparations of coal-tar made by Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., or Sanitas Co., Ltd. It would not be possible to tell the "exact composition" of the sample; you should explain to your customer the limitations of chemical analysis.

*Metro* (180/51).—**WINTER COUGH-MIXTURE.**—The following contains the ingredients you desire:

Oxymellis scillæ ...	5xij.
Vin. ipecacuanhæ ...	5iij.
Syr. marrubii ...	3xiij.
Tinct. camph. co. ....	5vj.
Ol. pini pumilionis ...	3j.
Ac. sulph. dil. ....	3iiss.
Glycerin. ....	3v.
Sp. ehlorof. ....	3j.

Dose: For adults 3j. to 3ij., for children mx. to mxx.

*Pigment* (175/15).—**TINTING PHOTOGRAPHS.**—Your customer will have better success if he experiments with aniline dyes. Penny packets of these dissolved in water are employed, but the photographio houses, such as Lockyer's, supply ready for use a set of liquid tints.

*Scottie* (176/13) and *W. W. B.* (180/9).—**SKIN-CREAMS.**—We must really give this subject a rest for the present. Since the commencement of the new volume of the *C. & D.* in July we have given formulæ for the stearin and casein types (index folio 131) and saponaceous form (index folio 312), while the index published with the number for June 28 gives references to other recipes. The subject has, moreover, a chapter devoted to it in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," this being based on articles which appeared in the *C. & D.*

*J. W.* (196/36).—"Silver precipitate" for use in a silver cleaning and depositing powder refers, we think, to the precipitate thrown out from silver-nitrate solution on adding to it a chloride. This precipitate dissolves on adding the other ingredients—potassium cyanide and sodium hyposulphite.

*M. M. A.* (Beirut) (163/41).—**MONAMIDOPHENYLAMINE** is a dye material for which we do not recollect a popular name.

*A. H. H.* (174/74).—The Transactions of the International Medical Congress are to be published by Messrs. Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, Falcon Square, London, E.C. A complete set costs 4l., but probably the papers and discussions in any particular section can be obtained.

*R. S. C.* (176/23).—**REMEDY FOR ADENOIDS.**—You seem to have overlooked the medical note in the *C. & D.*, June 7, index folio 885, where lymphatic-gland extract is employed in the treatment of adenoids and enlarged tonsils of children. You will notice that Burroughs Wellcome & Co. supply the gland extract as a Tabloid product.

*Ongle* (149/43).—**NAIL-VARNISH.**—This is a solution of celluloid in acetate of amyl, coloured with an aniline dye. The varnish should be made of the strength of 1 oz. of celluloid to 20 oz. of solvent.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Aug. 15, 1863.

### Gossip.

The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, it is stated, have definitely arranged for the purchase of the proposed site at Stangate, on the bank of the Thames, adjoining Westminster Bridge, for 95,000l.

Dr. W. J. Russell has been appointed Assistant to Professor Williamson in giving, at University College, the Birkbeck course of instruction in Chemistry for persons engaged in manufactures. Dr. Russell is one of the contributors to the new Dictionary of Chemistry now publishing.

## WHOLESALE.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

**ADVERTISER** (27) desires good position, home or abroad; 10 years' experience as Buyer's Assistant; excellent knowledge of Drug and Patent markets, etc.; can undertake Management of Patents Department; will accept moderate salary with view to promotion. Particulars, in confidence, 208/33, Office of this Paper.

**AMBITIOUS** young man (23), with good Wholesale and Retail experience, desires post as Representative; Drugs, Sundries, or Perfumes; moderate salary to commence. 207/28, Office of this Paper.

**COMPETENT** unqualified Assistant desires position of trust; take charge of Wet Room or Manage small Wholesale; 15 years' Wholesale and Retail experience. "Advance" (209/17), Office of this Paper.

**ENERGETIC** and practical Chemist, with experience of the Manufacture of Chemicals and Galenicals, desires situation with scope for ability and knowledge. Apply, 208/34, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Traveller with good connection amongst Chemists and Stores, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, requires one or two good Agencies with houses of repute; salary or commission basis. "Energy" (206/21), Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN** (35), with ability, experience, and excellent references, wishes to Represent a good Drug or Sundry House in the North of England. "Rhei" (204/20), Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN** of good address desires position as Representative with good house; energetic, capable, and reliable; excellent references. Inquiries to be addressed to "Ability" 208/22, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN**, with 20 years' live connection amongst Wholesale and Retail in Scotland, about to start business on his own account, shall be pleased to hear of another Commission: highest references. Apply, first instance, "Commission," c/o Brownlie, Baehop & Co., Writers, 53 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

**JESSE WILLIAMS**, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 6 Piercefield Place, Cardiff, desires an engagement as Traveller or Manager; extensive knowledge of the Retail trade in all its branches.

**MANUFACTURER** possessing unique Recipes and Processes for all Toilet goods requires position. "Qualified" (210/360), Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** just disengaged; excellent connection Chemists, London and Suburbs; thorough knowledge Sundries, Drugs; interviewed Doctors, London and Suburbs; good references. 211/9, Office of this Paper.

**STOCKKEEPER**, Cost Clerk; 18 years' all-round experience, Drugs, Chemicals, Surgicals, Patents, Perfumery, etc. (English, foreign). 209/36, Office of his Paper.

**TRAVELLER**; experienced; 31; well known South of England, South Wales. 208/4, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**, well introduced amongst Chemists, Doctors, etc., would Represent one other house on part expenses and commission basis. "Enterprise" (210/23), Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**, with connection for Perfumery, Packed goods, Lozenges, and Tablets, desires to Represent a good house in London. "Solo" (210/38), Office of this Paper.

**24**, tall, 9 years' Retail experience, excellent references, seeks situation in Wholesale house. 206/36, Office of this Paper.

**WELL-KNOWN** Traveller just disengaged; good connection among Chemists in Midlands and Eastern Counties; could handle Soap, Perfumery, or Sundries. 209/9, Office of this Paper.

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Increase your Prep. Sales and General Profitable Business for £10 a year upwards, inclusive of printing, &c. Also form Limited Companies for Chemists or any trade in five days from £7 7s. 0d. Finally write single or series ads. at fees as per free booklet. **Get it.**

**BERNARD SLACK, 9 KING STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.**

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MCADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green. SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—100 Allenbury "B" Preference, 24s.; 20 Barclay & Sons £10 4½ per cent. Debentures, £7 18s.; 200 International Sponge 6 per cent. Preference, 13s. 10½d.; 200 New Transvaal Chemical Ordinary, 22s. 10½d.; 300 Palmer's Candle Preference, 5s. 6d.; 300 Veno's Drug, 25s. 10½d.; 150 Boots Eastern 5 per cent. Preference, 21s. 7½d.

WANTED.—80 Allenbury "O" Preference. List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London and County and Westminster.

**MAKE MONEY** by advertising your Specialities; send for our new Mail-order list free, also specimens of new designs in Circulars; mutual Circulars supplied at 5s. per 10,000, carriage paid; low estimates given for Printing and Drafting Handbills, Booklets, etc. H. E. Fuller, Ltd. (formerly B. Whitworth Hird, Ltd.). Advertising Specialists, Colegate Street, Norwich.

**SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS**.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 Old Street, E.C.

**SHOPFITTINGS, SECOND-HAND**.—12-ft. Drugfitting, with Bevelled Gold-labelled Drug Drawers, Lockers, Cormice and Shelving; 10-ft. Mahogany-top Serving Counter, Perfumery Case and Desk; 6-ft. Wall Showcase; 6-ft. Dispensing-screen and Counter; Nest of Counter Drawers; Bent Plate-glass Counter-case; 102 Gold-labelled Shop Rounds; £37 10s.; suit branch or beginner. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

**CHEMISTS' Fittings**, Silent Salesman Showcases, Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Docks, Glass-front Counters, Counter Drawers, Shop-soiled, Second-hand, at unbeaten prices; before you decide get my estimate, you can't do better; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. George Cook, The Chemists' Working Shopfitter, 30 Buttsland Street, East Road, near Old Street Tube Station.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS**.—Chemists' good second-hand Fittings to clear: 12-ft. Drugfitting, 6-ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter, 8-ft. Serving Counter, 2-ft. Nest Counter Drawers, 6-ft. Wall-case, 6-ft. Mahogany Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, the lot £39 10s.; also complete set of Fittings for large Store Chemist; cheapest house in the trade for Structural Alterations, Shopfronts, Window Enclosures; Estimates free. H. Mills, Chemists' Shopfitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

**CHEMISTS** in London and Suburbs can greatly increase their income by introducing business; no outlay, and excellent commission paid. Apply, White, 4 Leicester Street, Leicester Square, W.C. Phone 6587 Gerrard.

**BEST** cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

## H. E. CULLWICK'S CHATS ON DENTISTRY—NO. 5.

A Chemist writes: "The care and attention to details and to the excellence of the finished cases cannot be surpassed. Nine years you have done my work and I still continue to entrust you with it." Are you as well served as this? Write to-day for price list to—

**H. E. CULLWICK, Dental Mechanic, 8 North St., WOLVERHAMPTON.** Show cases and specimens supplied. Established 1888.

## STAGNATION IN BUSINESS

does not occur when you use up-to-date methods. You require new ideas in Specialities, Window Shows, and Advertising. These are my Speciality. Increase your Business and profits by using my modern Business System. Particulars free. Another Chemist joined for his second year this week. Another writes: "I find your help invaluable, and shall certainly rejoin when my term is expired."

**BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.**

# EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.  
No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

**SECOND-HAND.**—Southall's "Materia Medica"; Perkin and Kipping's "Organic Chemistry"; Lawson's "Botany"; Newth's "Inorganic Chemistry"; Newth's "Elementary Practical Chemistry"; London College "Essentials of Pharmacy"; Wootton's "Volumetric Analysis"; also Casell's "Latin Dictionary," Caesar Crib v.vii.; Hall and Knight's "Algebra"; what offers? "STUDENT," 10 Grosvenor Road, South Norwood.

### DENTAL.

DENTAL chair, vulcaniser, lathe, etc., to be sold cheap. Apply, "DENTIST," 357 Norwood Road, S.E.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

**OVERSTOCKED.**—Metol substitute, 13s. 6d. lb.; diamidophenol, 4s. 9d. lb.; hydrokinone, 2s. 6d. lb.; carriage paid; P.O.s only. EVANS, 129 London Road, Brighton.

**OVERSTOCKED.**—No reasonable offer refused; all perfect condition; samples 2d.; gums, 5 lb. junip., 4 lb. tragac. elect., 3 lb. amber, 10 lb. acacia alb. opt., 9 lb. tragac. eorts, 10 lb. damar, 1 lb. elemi, 28 lb. acacia com., 4 lb. sem. lac, 3 lb. guaiaci, 1 lb. copal, 4 lb. catechu nig., 6 lb. deep English vermilion, 7 lb. ferri rubigo, 1 lb. dextrin, 1 lb. gamboge, 12 lb. zinc sulph. com., 24 lb. zinc sulph. pur., 14 lb. ferri sesquioxide, 5 lb. lac sulph. c. calc., 4 lb. thumb blue, 3 lb. flake white, 2 lb. smalts blue, 11 lb. St. Vincent arrowroot, 4 lb. West India, 4 lb. Port Natal, 21 oz. Hotchkiss ol. menth. pip., unopened, 1½ lb. ol. croton tig., 1½ lb. ol. cajuput, ½ lb. vin. aloes, ½ lb. ep. amm. fetid., 14 2s. 6d. McDougal's paste dip, 12 1s., 8 2s. 6d. smear. **BATNARD,** Iron Bridge; Salop.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

**MAHOGANY** counter, glass cases front, 8 ft.; 12-ft. drug-fitting, backed throughout, 54 mahogany drawers, glass labels, almost new, plate mirror, window backs, 7 ft. 6 by 5 ft. 9; 13-ft. spring blind, new; sacrifice the lot £22; O'Brien's cash till, cheap. "CHEMIST," c/o Stevens, 122 Oldham Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

44 ASSORTED 20-oz. shop-rounds, without labels; first reasonable offer. **EVELEIGH,** Brook, Tavistock.

**RUBBER** water-bed, 48 by 36, used once; in excellent condition; what offers? 208/17, Office of this Paper.

36 6d. Judson's hat dye, 3s. doz.; 1-lb. pot iodid, 12s. lb.; 10 oz. quinine. 10s. **PRATT,** Ph.Ch., Cleckheaton.

**BARGAIN.**—Excelsior press, 5½ by 8½, 3 chases, 4 cones assorted type; new rollers, all accessories; perfect working order; cost £10; cash £7, or exchange reliable typewriter. "K," 4 New Street, Sandwich.

## WANTED.

**WILL'S** "Materia Medica." "STUDENT," 10 Grosvenor Road, South Norwood.

"GENERAL and Practical Optics" (Laurence). **SUTHERLAND,** Chemist, Findochty, Scotland.

**WANTED,** complete set of shop-rounds. Give particulars and price, 208/800, Office of this Paper.

**OPTICAL** books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. **GOWER,** Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

"THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN" is the first book which chemists should read who want to know how to make money off spectacles and eyeglasses. Published at 4s. (by post 4s. 3d.), can be obtained from the C. & D. Offices in London or Melbourne, and from the wholesale and sundries houses at the published price.

## London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of July, and to the stocks on July 31, 1913:

	July		Stocks		1913	
	Landed	Delivd.	1913	1912	Imptrd.	Delivt.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	195	164	993	1,139	978	1,114
".....gourds	—	—	1,322	793	—	1,142
Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	—	63	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	752	1,017	7,851	3,713	10,538	5,636
Balsams.....cks.	10	11	115	105	36	56
Calumba.....pkgs.	23	29	1,931	2,227	544	1,063
Camphor....."	700	1,135	991	2,166	5,006	5,468
Cardamoms....."	194	185	1,029	516	2,041	1,682
Cascara sagrada tons	—	4	259	216	20	58
Cinchona.....pkgs.	171	403	3,358	3,289	2,609	2,786
Cochineal.....bgs.	39	28	297	176	302	256
Cubebs....."	—	—	146	79	127	55
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	16	17	85	164	96	121
Galls....."	1,062	401	4,293	3,002	3,748	1,714
Gums—						
Ammoniacum....."	—	5	77	35	85	29
Animi....."	71	66	277	307	491	551
Arabic....."	1,336	671	7,813	6,782	5,489	6,103
Asafetida....."	26	69	2,039	1,049	1,308	890
Benzoin....."	187	120	621	676	822	2,139
Copal....."	3,719	5,220	18,932	17,366	38,161	31,809
Damar....."	517	1,250	3,705	5,825	4,650	5,023
Gamboge....."	52	9	158	84	150	83
Guaiacum....."	45	17	56	37	70	44
Kauri.....tons net	230	59	366	267	523	313
Kino.....pkgs.	—	6	50	41	—	9
Mastic....."	—	1	21	15	20	13
Myrrh, E.I. ...."	—	30	330	599	61	198
Olibanum....."	10	52	1,231	£21	599	618
Sandarac....."	279	185	525	678	863	791
Tragacanth....."	1,330	1,287	6,771	11,116	9,263	8,355
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena....."	2	5	17	21	40	42
E.I. (Jobore)....."	—	—	—	12	92	125
Matto Grosso....."	43	48	111	28	155	159
Minas....."	10	9	37	18	104	126
Jalap.....bls.	—	16	£21	216	99	169
Nux vomica.....pkgs.	338	110	266	134	969	903
Oils—						
*Anise, star.....cs.	19	29	10	20	84	74
*Cassia....."	—	—	32	52	—	20
Castor.....pkgs.	166	178	210	145	983	855
Coconut.....tons	143	135	310	665	778	837
Olive.....pkgs.	358	463	1,924	2,036	3,200	3,371
Palm.....tons	—	1	56	148	10	25
Quinine.....lb.	—	8,145	223,660	259,091	46,183	46,324
Rhubarb.....cs.	25	34	552	257	324	425
Chin. Rhapont.bgs.	—	37	2,458	—	2,001	463
Sarsaparilla.....bls.	57	64	231	259	453	66
Senna.....pkgs.	14	351	1,303	1,029	1,212	2,011
Shellac.....cs.	4,927	3,353	90,875	96,879	25,593	33,138
Turmeric.....tons	46	30	372	344	156	263
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	388	160	1,874	1,942	1,693	1,900
Vegetable....."	—	48	416	536	309	507

\* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

### Consular Notes in Brief.

**RUSSIAN LIQUORICE-ROOT.**—The exports from Batoum during 1912 were 15,647 tons in 1912, as compared with 15,186 tons in 1911 and 10,886 tons in 1910.

**OPIMUM AND COTTON BARTER.**—In Shiraz, Persia, it would appear that a good opium season helps on the distribution of cotton goods to the outlying districts to a great extent, as cotton goods are taken in exchange for the crude opium brought into market.

WITH the large number of rubber plantations now on the east coast of Sumatra, there is an annually increasing consumption of drugs and medicines—e.g., during 1912 the imports into the port of Belawan, Deli, were valued at 32,147l., against 26,925l. in 1910.

**AMERICAN COTTON-SEED OIL.**—More than a quarter of the cotton-seed oil mills of the United States are in Texas, and in 1912 these handled over one-third of the total amount of cotton-seed crushed in that country, or slightly over 7,000 tons per mill. The Texas mills, now 220 in number, crushed 1,415,321 tons of cotton-seed in 1911 and 1,533,056 tons in 1912. They furnish employment to over 4,000 persons, and have a total capitalisation of about 4,500,000l.